

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT**

1961 - 62

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT (1961-62)



TRIPURA ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE UNION TERRITORY OF TRIPURA
FOR THE YEAR
1961-62

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

(1961--62)

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ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Tripura is a Centrally Administered Territory comprising an area of 4,116 sq. miles. Cut off from the rest of India and surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with an International boundary of 528 miles, it forms an almost isolated pocket connected with the main land only by a 125-mile access-road through the Hills to the border of Cachar District in Assam. Agartala, the capital of this Territory, is situated to the east of Calcutta at a distance of 197 miles by Air and 1,050 miles by over land route through Assam Rail-link. According to the provisional figures of 1961 Census, the population of this Territory is 11,41,942.

The administration of this Territory is carried on by an Administrator with the designation of Chief Commissioner. He is the Head of the Administration and is assisted by the Chief Secretary, the Development Commissioner, two Secretaries, one Deputy Development Commissioner, Seven Deputy/Under Secretaries and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer. Besides, the Principal Engineer, the Director of Education and the Director of Rehabilitation act as ex-Officio Secretaries for their respective Departments. The other Principal Heads of Departments of the Administration are the Superintendent of Police, the Settlement Officer, the District Registrar, the Superintendent of V. M. Hospital, the Chief Forest Officer, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries.

Tripura is a one District Territory. There is one District Magistrate and Collector who co-ordinates the activities of all branches in the District Administration with the assistance of two additional District Magistrate & Collectors and a Senior Deputy Magistrate. For Administrative purpose the Territory has been divided into ten Revenue Sub-Divisions, nine of which are headed by Additional Sub-Divisional Officers. All the Sub-Divisions except Khowai have been grouped into three Zones each under a Zonal Sub-Divisional Officer. The Central Zone consists of Sadar and Sonamura Sub-Divisions, the Northern, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Kamalpur Sub-Divisions and the Southern, Udai-pur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-Divisions. The Khowai Sub-Division has been placed under the charge of an independent Zonal Sub-Divisional Officer, where there is no Additional Sub-Divisional Officer. All Additional Sub-Divisional Officers have been vested with the powers of First Class Magistrates. They also enjoy the power of taking cognizance and transferring cases. Each Sub-Division has one or more other Officers whose duties are to assist the Additional Sub-Divisional Officers in matters pertaining to Magistracy, Sub-Treasury, collection of revenue and conduct of enquiries. These Officers also enjoy magisterial powers of various classes according to their experience to enable them to help in the disposal of criminal cases. In the Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Khowai, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Belonia, where pendency of criminal cases is larger, Trying Magistrates have been posted to deal with criminal cases exclusively.

Each Sub-Division is again divided into Tehsils the number varying according to its area and population. There are 45 Tehsils in all in the Territory and each Tehsil is under the charge of a Tehsilder who is assisted by one or two Assistant Tehsilders as required. Their main function is to collect revenue and to realise other Government dues.

There is a Treasury Officer at Agartala. In each Sub-Division, except Sadar, there is a Sub-Treasury under one Sub-Treasury Officer

who is also invested with the powers of a Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class. In addition to their normal work, the Sub-Treasury Officers act as second officers to the Additional Sub-Divisional Officers whom they assist in the day to day administration of the Sub-Divisions.

The Legislative Authority of this Territory vests in the Parliament of India. All Central Acts and Laws are generally applicable to this Territory. While some of the Laws enacted by the Rulers of the former Tripura State are still in force, certain Laws of other States have been extended to the Territory.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Judicial authority in the Territory. There are one District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge and one Additional Sub-Judge and eight Munsiffs having a separate Court for each. Four Munsiffs have also been invested with the powers of 1st class Magistrate in order to enable them to dispose of criminal cases.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The violent cyclone which swept over Sadar, Khowai and Sonamura Sub-Divisions on the 9th May, 1961 caused a heavy damage to houses, live stock, cash crops, etc., resulting in loss of Rs. 88,21,027/- besides the loss of 3 human lives.

Heavy and continuous rain in the middle of June, 1961 caused floods in the Gumati, Howrah, Manu, Khowai and Feni rivers thus innundating an area of 266 sq. miles of Sabroom, Amarpur, Udaipur, Sonamura, Sadar and Khowai Sub-Divisions. The total loss on this account was estimated at Rs. 35,59,673/- besides the loss of one human life. The standing crops were damaged badly at many places

Despite these natural calamities, the harvest of Aus, Aman and other cash crops was on the whole good during the year under report. These natural calamities brought in their wake economic hardship to the affected persons. In order to relieve their distress and to promote agricultural production and cash crops, the following measures were taken during the year by way of giving them financial assistance in the shape of grants, loans, etc.

LOANS & ADVANCES :

An amount of Rs. 2,10,000/- was distributed to the affected people as loan and advances for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc. and for the repair and re-construction of their houses. Besides, a sum of Rs. 56,000/- was advanced to the tribal cultivators whose Jhum cultivation was affected by heavy rainfall. This facility was extended to them with the object of meeting their immediate needs for funds during the lean period so that they might not fall victims to high rate of interest at the hands of traditional Mahajans. This loan is recoverable from them in a single instalment either in cash or crop during the next Jhum harvesting with interest @3½%.

CASH GRANT :

A sum of Rs. 3,28,800/- was given to the persons affected by cyclone and floods as gratuitous relief. In addition, they were also given the facility of extracting house building materials such as bamboo, sungrass, posts etc. from the Reserve Forests free of royalty for the repair or reconstruction of their damaged houses.

Further relief was provided to the affected persons through fair price shops during the entire year where rice was sold to them @Rs. 18/- per maund.

Some areas in Sadar Sub-division were badly affected by the floods and deserved greater relief. Test relief works were undertaken in the affected areas and the indigent people of the locality were

engaged on daily wages @ Rs. 1.37 per male adult, Re. 1/- per female adult and Rs. 0.75 nP. per child. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 25,000/-.

The following tables show the distribution of Loans and Advances and gratuitous relief during the year under report :

LOANS AND ADVANCES :

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-division	Loan to cyclone victim for repairs/reconstruction of houses	Loans to flood affected agriculturists	Crop loan (Dadan)
1.	Dharmanagar	—	—	15,000/-
2.	Kailashahar	—	—	5,000/-
3.	Kamalpur	—	—	5,000/-
4.	Khowai	—	—	20,000/-
5.	Sadar	90,000/-	30,000/-	—
6.	Sonamura	25,000/-	30,000/-	2,000/-
7.	Udaipur	—	30,000/-	—
8.	Amarpur	—	5,000/-	2,000/-
9.	Belonia	—	—	3,000/-
10.	Sabroom	—	—	5,000/-
	TOTAL	1,15,000/-	95,000/-	57,000/-

GRATUITOUS RELIEF :

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-division	Cash grant to the victims of cyclone	Cash grant to the victims of flood
1.	Sadar	2,67,200/-	13,000/-
2.	Khowai	16,000/-	2,700/-
3.	Sonamura	9,000/-	15,000/-
4.	Udaipur	—	5,000/-
5.	Belonia	—	200/-
6.	Amarpur	—	700/-

Besides these calamities, a number of fire accidents took place in Sonamura and Sadar Sub-Divisions causing heavy damage to movable property. The damage was estimated at Rs. 16,24,787/- besides the loss of four human lives. Financial assistance was rendered to the fire victims in the shape of loan and gratuitous relief as follows :-

Loan	...	Rs. 13,300/-
Gratuitous relief	...	Rs. 300/-

LEGISLATION :

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 and the Rules, 1961 came into force in this territory during the year under report.

COLLECTION :

The current demand for the year stood at Rs 12,20,038/- as against Rs. 12,03,408/- in the previous year. The increase in demand is due to new settlements. The total realisable demand including arrears of Rs. 8,53,591/- stood at Rs. 20,73,629/-. The total amount collected during the year was Rs. 7,10,301/- against the current demand and Rs. 4,21,588/- against the arrear demand. Collection was 58 % of current demand and 49 % of arrear demand. With a view to improving collection of revenue special instructions were issued to the Revenue Officers instructing them *inter alia* to organise camps in the interior. As they were, however, busy with Election work during the same season, the result was not upto expectations. Action was also taken to bring all the toujis upto date.

ABATEMENT OF REVENUE :

The total amount of abatement of land revenue allowed to the owners of land for different purposes during the year was Rs. 724.00.

SETTLEMENT OF LAND :

331 settlement cases involving 1167.62 acres of area and Rs. 1,977.42 nP of revenue were decided during the year under report. Steps were taken to ensure settlement of lands with the Jumias, the landless agriculturists and the refugees with expedition.

CERTIFICATE :

Total number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 4,726.

LAND ACQUISITION.

The Additional District Magistrate & Collector II is the Ex-Officio Land Acquisition Collector. The sanctioned strength of the establishment of the office is 57 including 3 officers. The following Acts are in force in Tripura for acquisition of land :

- (i) The Land Acquisition Act—(1 of 1894)
- (ii) The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XXIII of 1955)

Below is given a statement indicating the disposal of work during the year under report.

- | | | | |
|---|------|------|-----|
| (i) Total number of cases pending at the close of the financial year 1960-61 | .... | .... | 81 |
| (ii) Total number of cases instituted during the financial year under report | .... | .... | 164 |
| (iii) Total number of cases disposed of during the financial year, under report |  | .... | 179 |

(iv) Area involved	....	856·623 acres
(v) Amount awarded	....	Rs. 14,87,292·31 nP
(vi) Amount disbursed during the year ...	Rs	13,26,280·69 nP
(vi i) Number of cases pending	....	66

EXCISE.

The Excise Administration in this territory is under the charge of a Chief Officer of Excise. This post is being held at present by the Addl. District Magistrate & Collector—I in addition to his normal duties. In the exercise of his duties the Chief Officer of Excise is assisted by two Inspectors—one in-charge of the Central Warehouse and the other responsible for supervision of work of Excise Field staff. The entire territory is divided into six Zones each under the charge of one Sub-Inspector and 3 Guards. The six Zones are as follows :

1. Dharmanagar
2. Kailashahar
3. Khowai and Kamalpur
4. Sadar
5. Udaipur, Amarpur and Sonamura
6. Belonia and Sabroom.

LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND LAWS EXTENDED :

The Tripura State Excise Act (Act II of 1296 T. E.) as amended by Act V of 1326 T. E. continued to remain in force. No new Act was extended during the year. The existing State Law being out-dated and unsuitable for the present conditions, the West Bengal Excise Act has been proposed to be extended to this territory very shortly.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND TAX MEASURES TAKEN.

According to the accepted tendered rate the Excise duty and the price of country liquor were realised at Rs. 8·63 nP. and Rs. 4·87 nP. per gallon respectively during the year under review. The Excise shops were settled with the highest bidders by auction.

The following licenses were issued to dealers during the year under review :—

<u>License fee</u>	<u>License issued to</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
Rs. 25·00 nP.	Pharmacy holders	Medicine containing spirit and rectified spirit.
Rs. 10·00 nP.	-do-	Dangerous Drugs.
Rs. 20·00 nP.	-do-	Medicated Wine.
Rs. 25·00 nP.	Homeo. practitioner	Rectified spirit.
Rs. 60·00 nP.	Dealer (Wholesale)	Methylated spirit.
Rs. 100·00 nP.	Vendor (Retail)	Foreign Liquor Shop.
Rs. 70·00 nP.	Vendor	Bar Restaurant.

PROGRESSIVE INTRODUCTION OF PROHIBITION.

Prohibition is still in the very early stage of introduction in Tripura. The general policy of prohibition has, however, remained the objective. Sale of opium from Excise shops has been totally discontinued from 1. 4. 59 and opium is supplied only to the addicts on medical permit direct from the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries. A DRY DAY has also been introduced for sale of liquor including country liquor. The strength of country liquor has been reduced from 30 U.P. to 40 U.P. A phased programme of prohibition has already been sent to the Government of India.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE.

Ganja and opium samples are sent to the Government Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

TOTAL EXCISE REVENUE AND CHARGES.

<u>Gross revenue</u>	<u>Charges</u>	<u>Net revenue</u>
Rs. 2,97,351·81 nP.	Rs. 68,900·28 nP.	Rs. 2,28,451·53 nP.

The following statement shows the amount of revenue derived from Excise under various items during the year under review :—

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Bid money realised from lease holders (country liquor licensees)	Rs. 46,376·00 nP.
2. Duty realised from country liquor	Rs. 2,17,481·93 nP.
3. Duty realised from opium	Rs. 5,031·08 nP.
4. Duty and pass fee realised from foreign liquor	Rs. 14,551·80 nP.
5. Duty and license fee realised from Methylated spirit	Rs. 8,300·00 nP.
6. Duty and license fee realised from Rectified spirit	Rs. 150·00 nP.
7. License fee realised from Pharmacy holders i. e., Medicated wine license fee, Dangerous Drugs license fee, etc.	Rs. 5,461·00 nP.
TOTAL	<u>Rs. 2,97,351·81 nP.</u>

COUNTRY LIQUOR.

The revenue receipt from country liquor for the period is shown below :—

<u>Bid money</u>	<u>Duty realised</u>
Rs. 46,376·00 nP.	Rs. 2,17,481·93 nP.

A fixed rate of Rs. 2/- per bottle of 22 oz. is being charged at present as the retail price of country liquor.

The privilege of free home brewing of 'Pachawai' to the extent of 20 seers at a time for domestic consumption by the tribals continued to be allowed. This limit can be exceeded only with the special permission of the Collector for ceremonial occasions.

No 'Tari' is tapped within the Territory nor is there any demand for it. Palmyra and date trees are very few in the Territory.

INDIA MADE FOREIGN LIQUOR.

Licenses are issued annually to vendors by the Chief Officer of Excise for the retail sale of foreign liquor. Licensed vendors obtain their supply from West Bengal on payment of a duty of Rs. 40/- per gallon for India-made foreign liquor and a pass fee of -/8/- (annas eight) and -/4/- (annas four) per quart and pint bottle respectively for foreign liquor manufactured outside India. A sum of Rs. 2/- is charged as duty for import of India-made Beer per gallon. At present there are four foreign liquor shops in Tripura. Three of the shops are located in the town of Agartala while the fourth is at Dharma-nagar. The total import of foreign liquor during the year under review was 419 gallons and the duty and pass fee realised amounted to Rs. 14,551.80 np.

INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT.

No Industry has yet been started in the Territory necessitating the use of spirit for industrial purposes.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT AND METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Licenses are being issued by the Chief Officer of Excise to dealers. Licensed vendors get their supply from West Bengal and Assam on payment of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 2.50 np. per gallon of Rectified and Methylated spirit respectively. The total amount realised from license fee and duty during the year under report from Rectified spirit and Methylated spirit was Rs. 150/- and Rs. 5,461/- respectively.

GANJA.

Ganja grows in abundance in this Territory. No ganja is sold from the Government licensed shops. This is in accordance with the resolution No. 5 of the All India Narcotics Conference, 1956. No one obtained any license for purchase of ganja for Ayurvedic preparation.

BHANG.

There is no demand for bhang in this Territory as this plant grows wild throughout the Territory. No license was sought for the use of bhang in medicinal preparation.

CHARAS.

No license was issued for Charas in this Territory and the possession of this drug is totally prohibited.

OPIUM.

There is no cultivation of opium in this Territory. The entire supply of opium is obtained from the Ghazipur Opium Factory. Nine seers of opium was purchased from Ghazipur during the period under report for issue to the addicts for consumption. The total revenue from the sale of opium during the period under report came to Rs. 5,031.08 np.

OPIUM SMOKING.

Opium smoking was prohibited in Tripura in 1947 and prohibition continues. This is permitted only under medical certificate in case of the existing addicts. As the Government of India and the Administration of Tripura are committed to complete prohibition of opium smoking wide spread publicity is given to this every year through the Press and other agencies. There were no opium smoking offences during the period under report. No Industry has so far been developed in Tripura involving the use of opium in the manufacture of medicinal preparation. There was no demand for any such license.

COCAINE.

No licence for the sale or permit for the possession of 'Cocaine' was issued during the year under review. The Dangerous Drugs Act, (Act-II) of 1930 has been extended to this Territory. Licences are being issued only to licence holders of pharmacies for the sale of Dangerous Drugs

The table below gives the figures relating to detection, prosecution and conviction for offences against the Excise & Opium Laws :-

A. NUMBER OF CASES.

Cases detected	Cases sent to Court	Cases disposed of departmentally	Cases ended in conviction	Cases ended in acquittal	Cases pending at the end of year.
177	177	Nil	131	1	45

B. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

Country liquor	Foreign liquor	Opium	Ganja	Bhang
139	Nil	3	35	Nil

C. NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED

No. of persons tried	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons under trial
177	131	1	45

REGISTRATION.

Shri N. M. Patnaik I. A. S., Chief Commissioner, Tripura Administration continued to function as the Inspector General of Registration during the period under review.

Shri L. B. Thanga, I. F. A. S., Additional District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura functioned as the District Registrar, Tripura for the period upto 7.9.1961 after which Shri O. Kathipri, I. F. A. S., Additional District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura took over from him and continued to function as District Registrar, Tripura from the 8th September, 1961.

There are three Departmental Sub-Registry Offices, one each at Sadar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur. There are seven Ex-Officio Sub-Registry offices at Head Quarters of Civil Sub-Divisions at Kailashahar, Khowai, Kamalpur, Sonamura, Belonia, Sabroom and Amarpur. A proposal for creation of a Departmental Sub-Registry office at Kailashahar is under consideration of the Government of India. There is a joint Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Office.

The registration of documents has been conducted in accordance with the Provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954. The details of registration done during the year are given below :—

District	Number of Registration					
	No. of Regn. Offices.	Compul-sory	Optional	Total of Col. 3&4	Movable property	Total of Col. 5 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	10	47,187	5,834	53,021	1,219	54,240

Aggregate value of property transferred.			
Affecting immovable property	Affecting moveable property	Total of Col. 8 & 9	Total Receipts
8	9	10	11
33166271.73 nP.	970585	34136856.73 nP.	187320.69 nP.

Refund	Total expenditure	Net Income	Remarks.
12	13	14	15
—	109562.24 nP.	77758.45 nP.	The statement is for the period from 1st April 1961 to 31st March, 1962.

SURVEY STATEMENT

To carry out Survey Settlement Operation in the Union Territory of Tripura a ten year Survey Settlement plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,33,77,000/- (Rupees one crore thirty three lakhs and seventy seven thousand) was sanctioned by the Government of India.

With the introduction of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (43 of 1960) it has been decided that the implementation of Land Reforms should also be done by the Survey-Settlement Department along with the Survey-Settlement Operations. A revised programme of Survey-Settlement was accordingly drawn up super-imposing the implementation of Land Reforms and it covers a period from 1959-60 to 1965-66. The Survey-Settlement works including Land Reforms are in progress according to the revised programme, which was prepared after taking into consideration the available resources in respect of technical staff, equipment, instruments, transport facilities and the experience so far gathered.

This Operation was intended to cover the following processes :-

- (a) the Survey and Mapping of lands ;
- (b) the preparation of Record of rights ;
- (c) the Settlement of Land Revenue ; and
- (d) the collection of various statistics.

In Survey and Settlement Operations, the season commences from October and ends in September. The progress achieved upto 31-12-1961, the work done from 1-1-1962 to 31-3-1962 and the total work done upto 31-3-1962 is shown below :-

Stage of work	Work done upto 31-12-61 in sq miles)	Work done from 1-1-62 to 31-3-62 (in sq. miles)	Total work done upto 31-3-62 (in sq. miles)
1. Village Boundary Demarcation.	3843.00	131.00	3974.00
2. Traverse.	2626.25	450.75	3077.00
3. Kistwar (Internal Survey .	1889.89	374.12	2264.01
4. Khanapuri (Preliminary Records writing).	1585.00	419.43	2004.43
5. Bujharat (Local explanation).	1585.00	—	1585.00
6. Implementation of Land Reforms (Mutation cases, section 15 cases, determination of table of revenue rates, reports on Tea Estates, preparation of compensation assessment Rolls etc.)	678.00	907.00	1585.00

With the enactment of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 (43 of 1960) the operation will now have two more objectives namely :—

(a) to afford a basis for the preparation of compensation Roll to be prepared under the Act ;

(b) to collect and correlate as much information as possible regarding the tenure of land to facilitate the implementation of Land Reforms.

Along with the Survey-Settlement Operation Soil and Land use Survey is also being carried out to classify the land according to its capability. Preparation of a soil map showing all the necessary details has been undertaken along with other various types of maps such as the Village Map, Block Map, Thana Map, Sub-Divisional Map and the map of the Union Territory of Tripura.

Against a provision of Rs. 25,46,400/- made in the budget for the year 1961-62 a sum of Rs. 19,17,400/- was spent upto 31-3-1962 for this work.

In a Territory like Tripura which contains undulating tillas and forests infested with wild animals danger lurks at every corner. In most places there is not even a foot-track. Leeches attack with uncanny malignity and tick bite causes high fever. There have been several cases of such fever amongst the field staff of the Survey and Settlement

The rainy season which starts very early in this Territory and continues for about six months adds to the troubles and difficulties of the field staff. In spite of all these difficulties, the progress achieved upto date is encouraging. It is expected that the operation will be completed according to the phased programme.

Necessary arrangement is also being made for installation of a Printing machine at Agartala for printing various types of maps. The machine has already been purchased from the Survey of India, Dehra Dun and will be put into operation during 1962-63.

ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRIPURA LAND
REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS ACT, 1960 (43 of 1960),

With effect from the 14th of April, 1961, the under-mentioned provisions of the Act have been enforced in the areas stated below :-

(a) all sections of the Part I, II, IV and VI and section 184 of Part V in the entire territory ;

(b) all sections of the Part III, except clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 99, in Kamalpur Sub-Division ;

(c) all the sections of Part III, except clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 99, sections 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 118, sub-section (3) of section 118, sections 119, 120, 126, 127, 128, 129 and 130 in the Sub-Divisions Sadar, Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Khowai, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom.

(d) all sections of the Chapter XIII of part V in Kamalpur Sub-Division.

From the 14th November, 1961 the under-mentioned provisions of the Act have been enforced in the areas stated below :-

(a) sections 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 118, and sub-section (3) of section 118, sections 119, 120, 126, 127, 128, 129 and 130 in the Sub-Divisions Sadar, Sonamura and Khowai.

(b) all sections of the Chapter XIII of Part V in Sadar, Sonamura and Khowai Sub-divisions.

From the 14th November, 1961 all the estates situated in Sadar, Sonamura and Khowai Sub-Divisions and all rights, title and interest of every intermediary in such estates have vested in the Government free from all encumbrances. The work of the implementation of the land reforms has been superimposed on the Survey and Settlement Operation.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The general financial position of Tripura for the year 1961-62 is analysed below in respect of the anticipated Revenue and Expenditure as per sanctioned Budget Estimates for the year 1961-62

The total revenue was estimated at Rs 39'38 lakhs, the principal sources of Revenue being Land Revenue, State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Electricity Schemes and Miscellaneous other minor items Full details are given in the following statement :-

Name of Heads :		Budget Estimates, 1961-62 :	
VII	—	Land Revenue,	14,00,000
VIII	—	State Excise.	1,75,000
IX	—	Stamps.	4,20,000
X	—	Forest.	7,05,000
XI	—	Registration.	2,10,000
XII	—	Taxes on Vehicles,	1,20,000
XIII	—	Other Taxes & Duties.	2,00,000
XX	—	Interest.	10,000
XXI	—	Administration of Justice	70,000
XXII	—	Jails,	9,000
XXIII	—	Police,	12,000
XXVI	—	Education,	1,40,000
XXVII	—	Medical,	9,000
XXVIII	—	Public Health,	—
XXIX	—	Agriculture,	3,15,000
XXXI	—	Co-operation,	1,000
XXXII	—	Industries & Supplies,	40,000
XXXVI	—	Miscellaneous Department	3,000
XXXIX	—	Civil Works,	2,00,000
XLI	—	Electricity Scheme	(-) 2,11,000
XLV	—	Stationery & Printing,	10,000
XLIV	—	Receipts in aid of superannuation...	—
XLVI	—	Miscellaneous,	1,00,000
LIA	—	Receipts on Account of Community Project,	—
Total :			39,38,000

As against Revenue income stated above, the total expenditure during the year under review was estimated at Rs. 9,50,87,400/-. The details are given below :—

(I) COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER REVENUES :

(a) Taxes on Income—Taxes on Agricultural Income		Rs. 7,000
(b) Land Revenue		Rs. 35,86,000
(c) State Excise	...	Rs. 57,000
(d) Stamps	...	Rs. 20,000
(e) Forest		Rs. 19,03,000
(f) Registration		Rs. 91,000
(g) Taxes on Vehicles	...	Rs. 14,000
(h) Other Taxes & Duties	...	Rs. 1,000
(i) Irrigation on Works etc.	...	Rs. 3,50,000
		<hr/> Rs. 60,29,000

(II) ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES :

(a) General Administration	...	Rs. 24,79,000
(b) Administration of Justice	...	Rs. 2,77,000
(c) Jails	...	Rs. 4,05,000
(d) Police	..	Rs. 53,91,000
		<hr/> Rs. 85,52,000

(III) SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES :

(a) Education	...	Rs. 56,00,000
(b) Medical	...	Rs. 15,78,000
(c) Public Health	...	Rs. 3,38,000
(d) Agriculture	...	Rs. 33,47,000
(e) Co-operation	...	Rs. 4,52,000
(f) Industries & Supplies	...	Rs. 22,46,000
(g) Labour & Employment	...	Rs. 4,36,000
		<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS :

(h)	Statistical Department	Rs. 1,84,300	
(i)	Fire Service	Rs. 2,24,200	
(j)	Procurement of Rice & Paddy	Rs. 3,47,200	
(k)	Civil Supplies Department	Rs. 58,500	
(l)	Export Trade Controller	Rs. 2,800	
(m)	Community Development project, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	<u>Rs. 21,38,000</u>	
			<u>Rs. 1,69,52,000</u>

(IV) MISCELLANEOUS :

(a)	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	Rs. 8,76,000
(b)	Famine Relief	Rs. 1,25,000
(c)	Stationery & Printing	Rs. 1,40,000
(d)	Contribution towards the up-keep of Public Places of Worship	Rs. 59,000
(e)	Grant to Agartala Municipality	Rs. 1,20,000
(f)	Contribution to the Postal Department for deficit running of Post Offices	Rs. 56,900
(g)	Grant to District Soldiers, Sailors, and	

	Airmen's Board	Rs.	7,800	
(h)	Contribution for Social & Moral Hygiene, and After Care Service	Rs.	2,31,500	
(i)	Grants to the Tripura Territorial Council	Rs.	2,10,00,000	
(j)	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure Publicity & Propaganda Rs. 3,23,000 Expenditure on Celebration of Republic Day Rs. 30,000	Rs.	3,53,000	
(k)	Expenditure on Welfare of Backward Classes	Rs.	22,44,000	
(l)	Charges in connection with Village Panchayat Act	Rs.	3,69,800	
(m)	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	Rs.	51,00,000	
(n)	Relief & Rehabilitation Department	Rs.	10,000	
(o)	Contribution & Miscellaneous Adjustments	Rs.	4,59,000	
				Rs. 3,11,52,000
TOTAL :				Rs. 6,26,85,000

Estimates of expenditure for Tripura which were included in the Central Demands are given below :-

(i)	Demand No. 18—External Affairs (Tripura—East Bengal Boundary)		
(a)	Construction of Pillars	Rs.	2,000
(b)	Demarcation of Boundary	Rs.	77,300
		<hr/>	
			Rs. 79,300

(ii) Demand No. 31—Supera-
nnuation Allowances and
Pensions

(a) Superannuation allow- ances and Pensions	Rs.	3,37,500	
(b) Gratuities	Rs	90,000	
			Rs, 4,27,500

(iii) Demand No 53—Privy
Purses and Allowances
of Rulers

(a) Privy Purses (Charged)	Rs.	3,30,000	
(b) Allowances to Rela- tions etc. of Rulers of former Indian States.	Rs.	2,05,000	Rs. 5,35,000

(iv) Demand No. 72-Election.	Rs.	...	Rs, 2,95,600
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(v) Demand No. 94—Central Road Fund.	Rs.	...	Rs, 4,20,000
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(vi) Demand No. 95—Communi-
cations (including Nati-
onal Highways)

(a) Minor Works-	Rs.	10,000	
(b) Other communications.	Rs.	13,00,000	
(c) Tools & Plants.	Rs.	75,000	Rs. 13,85,000

(vii) Demand No. 99—Other
Civil Works

(a) Original works.	Rs.	18,00,000	
(b) Repairs.	Rs.	8,00,000	
(c) Establishments.	Rs.	17,15,000	
(d) Tools and Plants.	Rs.	2,44,000	
(e) Suspense.	Rs.	1,03,00,000	Rs. 1,48,59,000

(viii) Demand No. 110—Capital
Outlay on Schemes of
Government Trading.

(a) Cost of materials etc.	Rs.	2,000	
(b) Incidental charges.	Rs.	42,000	Rs. 44,000

(ix) Demand No. 123—Other Capital outlay of Minis- try of Food & Agricul- ture (Minor Irrigation)	Rs.	...	Rs. 7,00,000
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(x) Demand No. 124—Other Capital Outlay of Impro- vement of Public Health (Water Supply & Sanita- tion Schemes).	Rs.	...	Rs. 11,00,000
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(xi) Demand No. 128—Other
Capital Outlay of the
Ministry of Irrigation
and power

(a) Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments & Drai- nage works etc.	Rs.	1,60,000	
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(b) Nationalisation of Agartala Electricity Scheme	Rs.	7,07,000	Rs. 8,67,000
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(xii) Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay on Roads.	Rs.	...	Rs. 60,00,000
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(xiii) Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay on Buildings.	Rs.	...	Rs. 56,90,000
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Total :			<u>Rs. 9,50,87,400</u>
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Besides the estimated expenditure of Rs. 9,50,87,400/—, there is a provision of Rs. 48,40,000/—, for Tripura in respect of Miscellaneous Loans and Advances by the Central Government under Demand No. '120' — as detailed below :—

(a) Loans to Agartala Municipality	...	Rs. 11,00,000
(b) Introduction of Horticulture in Rehabilitation Centres in Tripura.	...	Rs. 50,000
(c) Development of Cashewnut in Tripura.	...	Rs. 50,000
(d) Loans to Agriculturists in Tripura.	...	Rs.- 4,00,000
(e) Loans for Agriculturists for acquisition of land for forty colonies for displaced persons from East Pakistan.	...	Rs. 7,00,000
(f) Loans for introduction of terrace cultivation of tilla land in Government sponsored colonies.	...	Rs. 7,00,000
(g) Loans for introduction of terrace cultivation in colonies of displaced persons.	...	Rs. 1,50,000
(h) Development of Small Scale Industries in Tripura.	...	Rs. 2,25,000
(i) Development of Handloom Industries in Tripura.	...	Rs. 66,000
(j) Community Development Schemes in Tripura.	...	Rs. 4,87,000
(k) Development Works in colonies.	...	Rs. 5,00,000
(l) Tripura Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.	...	Rs. 1,00,000
(m) Displaced people in Tripura.	...	Rs. 2,00,000
(n) Improvement of Markets in Tripura	...	Rs. 40,000
(o) Loans to Government servants for the purchase of motor cars and other conveyances.	...	Rs. 72,000
Total :—		<u>Rs. 48,40,000</u>

*Detailed Statement of Final Grant after Re appropriation and Supplementary Grant and Expenditure upto March, 1962 (preliminary)
Relating to Area Demand No '58-Tripura' 1961-62.*

Head of Account	Final Grant after re-appropriation & Supplementary grant.	Expenditure figures upto March, 1962 (preliminary).
1	2	3
(I) COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES & OTHER REVENUES :		
(a) Taxes on Income—Taxes on Agricultural Income.	6,881	5 698
(b) Land Revenue.	35,45 010	28,64 465
(c) State Excise	72,776	69,354
(d) Stamps	25 000	25 566
(e) Forest.	18,16 520	17 48 538
(f) Registration.	1 07,679	98 765
(g) Taxes on Vehicles.	23 922	22 521
(h) Other Taxes & Duties	1,000	1 000
(i) Irrigation Works etc.	3,41,050	2,34,663
	Total : 59,39,838	50,70,570
(II) ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES :		
a) General Administration.	28,09,787	28,19,201
(b) Administration of Justice	3,07 900	2,92 294
(c) Jails	4 64,787	3,93 288
(d) Police	62,66,634	59,91,159
	Total : 98,49,108	94,95,942
(III) SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES :		
(a) Education	55,37,251	46,96,842
b) Medical	12,62,420	11,37 402
(c) Public Health	8,07 407	58,094
(d) Agriculture	21,82 094	15,07,744
(e) Co-operation	5,43 850	4 85 505
(f) Industries & Supplies.	15 68,126	12,74,963
(g) Labour & Employment.	6,32,097	4 71 336
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT :		
(h) Statistical Department.	2,18,547	1 86,226
(i) Fire Service.	1,88,700	1,31,693
(j) Procurement of Rice & Paddy	3,87,800	3 53,956
(k) Civil Supplies Department.	31,727	30,398
(l) Export Trade Controller.	952	839
(n) Community Development Pro- ject, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	19,11,000	17,26,657
	Total : 1 50,71 971	1 20,61,655

1	2	3
(IV) MISCELLANEOUS :		
(a) Receipts from Electricity Scheme	12 80,070	4,30,602
(b) Famine Relief.	3 70,400	3,63,540
(c) Stationery & Printing.	1,67 317	1,59,605
(d) Contribution towards the up keep of Public Places of Worship	59,000	54,829
(e) Grant to Agartala Municipality.	4,64 300	4,20,000
(f) Contribution to the Postal Department for deficit running of the Post Offices.	56,900	—
(g) Grant to District Soldiers, Sailors and Airman's Board	9,200	9,200
(h) Contribution for Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Service.	1 17,540	85 128
(i) Grants to the Tripura Territorial Council	2,40,65,000	2,40,65,100
(j) Miscellaneous & Unforeseen Charges.	4,04,510	2,52,496
Publicity and Propaganda. Expenditure on Celebration of Republic Day	53,400	4,500
(k) Expenditure on Welfare of Backward Classes	7,96,700	2,71,527
(l) Charges in connection with Village Panchayat Act.	94,470	84 440
(m) Expenditure on displaced persons,	78,74,800	48 354
(n) Rent, Rates and Taxes.	34,800	763
(o) Expenditure on Tripura Administration share on account of Subvension to the Assam Financial Corporation.	16,746	—
(p) Contribution & Miscellaneous Adjustments.	4,59,000	4,59 000
Total : 3,63,24,083		2,67,09,084
Grand Total : 6,71,85,000		5,33,37,251

*Receipts Statement under different heads of Accounts
during the year 1961-62*

Sl. No.	Abstract of Major Heads	Progressive from 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962 (Provisional).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
PART I			
1	VII. —Land Revenue. ..	12,95,077	
2	VIII. —State Excise. ...	2,97,352	
3	IX. —Stamps. ...	5,03,205	
4	X. —Forest. ...	8,61,762	
5	XI. —Registration. ...	1,80,118	
6	XII. —Taxes on Vehicles. .	1,67,472	
7	XIII. —Other Taxes & Duties ...	2,89,461	
8	XXI. —Administration of Justice. ...	52,326	
9	XXII. —Jails. ...	12,584	
10	XXIII. —Police. ...	51,182	
11	XXVI. —Education ..	9,44,060	
12	XXVII. —Medical ...	94,956	
13	XXVIII. —Public Health. ...	33,369	
14	XXIX. —Agriculture	1,48,744	
15	XXX. —Animal Husbandry. ...	16,091	
16	XXXI. —Co-operation. ...	578	
17	XXXII. —Industries & Supplies. ...	95,254	
18	XXXVI. —Miscellaneous Department. ..	21,555	
19	XXXIX. —Civil Works. ...	78,527	
20	XLI. —Electricity Scheme. ...	841	
21	XLVI. —Miscellaneous ...	2,46,953	
22	LIA. —Receipts on Account of Community Projects. ...	48,961	
PART II.			
23	IV. —Taxes on Income—Taxes on Agricultural Income. ...	1,12,743	
24	XX. —Interest. ...	65,470	
25	XLIV. —Receipts in aid of Superannuation. ...	8,164	
26	XLV. —Stationery & Printing. ...	18,143	
	Total —	56,44,948	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR TRIPURA :

The Advisory Committee for Tripura which was constituted to advise the Home Minister in regard to the general questions of policy relating to the Administration of Tripura continued to function as hitherto and held two meetings during the year under report.

EASTERN ZONAL COUNCIL :

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the Five Zonal Councils constituted under Section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Council held no meeting during the period under report.

DISTRICT SOLDIERS', SAILORS' & AIRMEN'S BOARD :

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board which was constituted in 1956 continued to function under the Additional District Magistrate as its President.

There was satisfactory progress of welfare activities in the existing colonies. Proposals for formal settlement of land to the individual ex-servicemen were initiated. The proposal in regard to the opening of a social centre either at Paschim Noabadi or at Madhuban Colony was under consideration. The social centre (Samaj Kalyan Kendra) at Nagicherra Colony continued to function as before. Its activities were mainly confined to the fields of maternity and child welfare, primary education, craft training, Balwadi, etc.

Other activities of the Board during the year were briefly as follows :—

14 duplicate discharge certificates were obtained from the respective Records and Centres for the ex-servicemen who had lost their original certificates.

35 medals/Stars were distributed to the ex-servicemen of the territory.

93 ex-servicemen were employed in Class III and Class IV posts under the Administration.

6 pension cases were settled. In addition 13 cases of commutation of pension were also finalised.

Besides, the Board looked after the following facilities to the ex-servicemen.

- (i) Medical treatment,
- (ii) Enquiries and recommendations for financial assistance,
- (iii) Assistance in securing employment cards and actual employment in the various Departments under the Administration.

BENEVOLENT FUND :

The Benevolent Fund Committee continued to function during the year under report as before. During the period under report the Working Committee held two meetings. A sum of Rs. 95/- was sanctioned as temporary financial assistance to two T.B. patients to enable them to afford special diet.

TRIPURA RIFLES TRUST FUND :

On the recommendation of the Board, the Tripura Rifles Trust Fund Committee sanctioned the following grants :—

- (i) Rs. 30/- as book grant to one of the dependants of an ex-Soldier.
- (ii) Rs. 200/- for treatment and for special diet to two T.B. patients as temporary financial assistance.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE INDIAN NAVAL BENEVOLENT FUND ;

On the recommendations of the D. S. S. & A. Board, the following financial aid was sanctioned from the Indian Naval Benevolent Fund.

(i) Rs. 35'40 nP. per month as pension for 6 months to the widow of an ex-serviceman.

(ii) A lump sum grant of Rs. 200/- as interim relief to the widow of an ex-serviceman.

POST WAR SERVICES RECONSTRUCTION FUND :

A sum of Rs. 46,015/- being the share of Tripura Administration in the Post War Reconstruction Fund for Indian State Forces personnel was received in 1947. The amount could not be utilised for the purpose for which it was received. The Committee to manage the fund was reconstituted in 1958 with the following members for a period of three years :—

Chairman :— Chief Commissioner, Tripura

Members :— (i) Shri S. L. Singh, Chairman,
Tripura Territorial Council.

(ii) District Magistrate & Collector,
Tripura, Agartala.

(iii) Commandant, 6th Bn, Assam Rifles,
Tripura, Agartala.

iv) Superintendent of Police,
Tripura, Agartala.

Secretary :— Additional District Magistrate & Collector,
Tripura, Agartala

The life of the Committee has been extended for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st March, 1961.

A scheme for the utilisation of an amount of Rs. 46,000/- for the welfare of the ex-servicemen of Tripura was sent to the Government of India for sanction. The Government of India have agreed in principle to the placement of the fund. The scheme is being recast on the advice of the Government of India.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

One more Sub-jail at Amarpur was opened during the year. The number of jails in Tripura during 1961-62 under report thus was one Central Jail and nine sub-jails. The total jail population in Tripura during the year was 4,607 as against 4,571 in the previous year, the daily average being 443.04. Of them 1,763 were convicts and the rest were under-trials.

The statement below gives the number of long term prisoners indicating the nature of crimes committed by them :

Class of offence	No. of prisoners	Occupations
1. Murder	16	They were occupied in bom-boo and cane works, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, nursing, store-keeping, gardening and agriculture, canteen management, oil milling, paddy husking, dairy poultry, bee-keeping etc.
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	12	
3. Attempt to murder	4	
4. Dacoity	14	
5. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, arson etc.	11	
6. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	5	
7. Dacoity with murder.	4	
8. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in commission of dacoity	2	
9. Robbery	2	
10. Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	1	
11. Punishment for rape.	3	
12. Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house etc.	2	
13. Possession of Indian coin by person who knows it to be counterfeit where he becomes possessed thereof.	8	
14. Delivery of indian coin possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.	1	
	85	

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Only one death occurred in a sub-jail during the year. While 87.57% of the prisoners gained weight, the remaining continued to enjoy normal health

The compulsory education scheme in the Central Jail upto M.E. Standard continued and made steady progress. The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts was 20.87 and 79.13 respectively. In the sub-jails the education of the prisoners was conducted by the Social Education Workers

One escape took place from a sub-jail. 47 prisoners were released under remission system and the maximum remission earned by a convict was for 1 year, 7 months and 23 days.

Facilities in regard to moral and religious education continued during the year. A speech by Dr. Mahanam Brata Brahmachari, M. A., PH. D. was arranged with a view to elevating the moral sense of the inmates.

All amenities such as sports, games musical and theatrical performances, observance of festive occasion, use of library, canteen, etc., continued to be provided to the prisoners. Besides, a scheme relating to prison panchayat system and provisions for short leave on parole and payment of wages to prison labours was introduced. Arrangements were also made for psychological test of prisoners through the Psychologist of the Tripura Territorial Council.

The female ward, the construction of which was taken up during the last year, was completed during the year under report and put into use. The construction of Cells for hardened prisoners is expected to be completed soon. Power driven machines for paddy husking, wheat grinding and oil pressing were received from the D. G. S & D. and are being put into commission.

The total receipt from the jail and the expenditure for the jail administration for the year under review were Rs. 18,130/- and Rs. 4,46,187/- respectively.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

The publicity organisation maintained contact with the Editors of the local papers as well as with the representatives of the outside Newspapers and News Agencies during the year. Press Notes, hand-outs, etc. were issued to local press, local representatives of the Calcutta Press and sometimes direct to the Calcutta Press and to the Calcutta and Delhi stations of the All India Radio.

A short round-up of reports concerning the Administration appearing in the press, whether in the form of news items, letters or editorials was prepared every week and sent to the Chief Commissioner, Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner and other Departmental Secretaries. A fortnightly round-up of relevant topics dealt with in the local daily and weekly papers concerning the police personnel was prepared and sent to the Police Department.

If any allegation against any Department or any official of any Department appeared in the Press the attention of the Secretary or the Head of Department concerned was drawn to it. Contradictions of those allegations, if any, when received from proper authorities were sent to the press for publication.

Movie and Still photos were taken of the important activities of various Departments. Some of the photos were sent to the press in Calcutta and also to the local press for publication. Some were enlarged and used in exhibitions and others were sent to the respective Departments for their records.

Microphones were supplied to the various Departments or Offices as and whenever they sent requisition for them.

Announcements of urgent notifications, orders etc. emanating from various Departments were also arranged as and when occasions arose.

Advertisements emanating from various Departments and Offices were sent to the press in Agartala, Calcutta, Gauhati and New Delhi.

During the year under review 27 Cinema slides concerning development activities of the Administration were distributed for display in all the Cinema houses in the Territory.

69 Community Sets were installed in various parts of this Territory such as forest village areas, tribal areas, refugee rehabilitation centres and Labour Welfare Centres in the Territory. Maintenance of radio sets already supplied in different parts of the Territory was ensured and batteries were supplied, where necessary.

Under the scheme of 'Hoarding and Enamel Boards' under the Third Five Year Plan, 49 Hoardings were constructed and erected at important places of the Territory.

Under the scheme of 'Production of Literature' two brochures entitled "Tripura on the March" in English and "Samriddhir Pathe Tripura" in Bengali were published on the occasion of the Republic Day Celebrations.

Under the scheme 'Song and Drama' of the Third Five Year Plan, 142 cultural functions, 28 dramas, 13 jatras, 15 Kabigans, 7 Ramlilas, 8 Pala Kirtans and 13 Tribal dances were organised and performed in different parts of the Territory.

157 Documentary films were received from the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. These were screened by the Field Publicity Units especially during fairs, exhibitions. etc. In all, 511 cinema shows were held during the year under report.

Three Exhibitions were held during the year under report. The Plan Week Exhibition held at Agartala was opened by Shri N.M. Patnaik Chief Commissioner of Tripura. All the Departments of the Administration and the Tripura Territorial Council took part in the Exhibition. The exhibition was successful in drawing visitors even from distant mofussil areas. The exhibition which was opened on the 23rd January, 1962 continued till the 19th February, 1962.

The exhibition pandals were constructed on a 7·10 acres ground in the Children's park as in the previous year. On one side of the park was held the Exhibition where all the Government Departments displayed their exhibits on developmental activities under the Five Year Plan, on the other side a 'Mela' was held where stalls were offered by the Administration to the local merchants and shop-keepers at a nominal weekly rent for display and sale of their goods. Arrangements were also made for holding cinema shows, cultural functions, dance-dramas, Kabigans, dramas, etc. for the entertainment of the visitors.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The Directorate of Agriculture continued to be under the charge of Shri H. D. Naithani, B. Sc. (Ag) Assoc. I. A. R. I. In the discharge of his functions he was assisted by the following staff :—

1. Administrative Officer	—	1
2. Other Class II Officers	—	12
3. Other Class III Officers (Head Quarters)	—	18
4. Ministerial (Head Quarters)	—	68
5. Class IV Employees (Head Quarters)	—	23

The general condition of crops during the year 1961-62 was on the whole satisfactory. No report of major calamity usually affecting the yield of crops was received during the year.

The total rainfall during the period (simple average of the existing raingauges) was 72·64" as against 96·28" in the previous year. The highest and the lowest temperature during the year at Agartala were 96°F. and 56°F. respectively as against 99°F. and 56°F.

in the previous year. The highest temperature recorded at Agartala was in the month of April, 1961.

The acreage under Autumn paddy, Jute, Mesta, Cotton, etc. went up during the year as a result of the favourable weather condition. Sowing of these crops was done in time. Though the uneven distribution of rainfall in the corn period affected the crops in some parts of this territory, the overall condition remained satisfactory.

On account of insufficient rain, transplanting operation of winter paddy were delayed in certain areas. Even and well distributed rains during the months of September and October, however, improved the condition of crops.

A heavy gale during the month of May, 1961 affected to a great extent fruit crops of mango, banana, papaya, litchi, etc

The estimated acreage and production of principal crops during the year 1961-62 is as follows :—

Name of the crops	Area (in 000 acres)	Production (in 000 tons/bales)
Aman Rice	278.00	113.00 Tons
Autumn Rice	148.00	52.00 Tons
Jute	35.00	105.00 Bales
Mesta	40.00	100.00 Bales
Cotton	18.00	7.50 Bales
Sesamum	9.00	1.60 Tons
Sugarcane	7.00	8.00 Tons (Gur)
Kharif Pulses	1.00	0.18 Tons

With a view to making this territory self-sufficient in foodgrains, 6 Grow More Food Schemes including Minor Irrigation Scheme continued to be in operation. The net additional production of food grains during the year under report is estimated at 2,333 tons. The

quantity of improved seeds of different crops produced in the seed farms during the year is as follows :—

**CROPWISE PRODUCTION IN SEED MULTIPLICATION
FARMS DURING 1961-62.**

	Md.	Seer
1. Aus Paddy	1247	10
2. Aman Paddy	1227	5
3. Dhanicha	89	20
4. Boro Paddy	82	10
5. Pea	64	32
6. Jute Seed	51	9
7. Potato	21	10
8. Mustard	16	5
9. Arahara	10	28
10. Ground nut	5	15
11. Cow Pea	1	10
12. Sesamum	1	4
13. Linseed	1	1

It is proposed to set up 2 more seed farms in order to intensify the seed multiplication programme in the Territory.

About 1250 maunds of Aus paddy seeds, 884 maunds of Aman paddy seeds, 103 maunds of Boro paddy seeds, 61 maunds of Pea seeds were distributed to cultivators through different seed stores and sub-seed stores on no-loss no-gain basis. Besides different varieties of vegetable seeds were distributed to cultivators at subsidised rates.

FERTILIZERS & MANURES :

Fertilizers, manures, municipal compost etc. distributed during the year were as follows :

Nitrogenous	....	57'00 Tons.
Phosphatic	...	63'00 Tons.
Bone meal	...	15'00 Tons.
Green Manure seed	....	10'00 Tons.
Municipal compost	....	501 Tons.

1,10,000 Tons of village compost was produced in different Blocks under the manurial resources scheme. Besides this, 997'50 tons of municipal compost was produced at Agartala town. It is proposed to start a Pilot Scheme for organising night soil composting in Blocks through Panchayats. The scheme has been approved and steps are being taken to implement it.

PLANT PROTECTION :

The Plant Protection Section of the Department continued to provide necessary guidance and help to the cultivators in combating pests and diseases of crops, fruits, vegetables and stored grains.

As against a provision of Rs. 53,400/- for the year a sum of Rs. 29,694/- was spent.

Plant protection chemicals to the extent of Rs. 15,700/- were purchased during the year and 7,000 acres of different crops were treated with these chemicals. The chemicals were sold to the cultivators at 50% subsidised rates.

Necessary assistance was given to the Forest Department for organising rat control measures in forest plantation by providing them necessary equipment, chemicals and technical guidance. One Assistant Plant Protection Officer was sent on deputation for a fortnight's training in rat control at the Central Plant Protection Station, Gauhati and for 6 months' training in rice cultivation with particular reference to its pests and diseases at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE :

Collection and dissemination of Market prices (arrival and despatches) of important agricultural commodities from 11 important markets of the territory continued. It is proposed to select 10 more markets in the interior for this purpose. Weekly and Monthly

Reviews continued to be prepared and circulated. Daily market prices of fish and agricultural commodities are being broadcast in the regional language for Agartala market from Akashbani, Calcutta. Daily price of rice and sugar and weekly price of jute are being regularly reported to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food & Agriculture. Monthly average price of jute and mesta for Agartala and Ranirbazar are being reported to the Director, Economic Research, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.

AGRICULTURE INFORMATION SERVICE :

For dissemination of agricultural information relating to improved techniques of cultivation and latest research results amongst the Extension Workers and farmers of Tripura the following leaflets, folders and bulletins were brought out during the year :—

1. Grow more Jute in the Next Kharif Season.
2. What is soil Testing & Why ?
3. Kharif Compaing—1961 (English)
4. Green Manuring.
5. Paddy pests & diseases and their control.
6. Japanese Methods of Paddy Cultivation.
7. Wealth from Waste.
8. Controlling Rat Menace.
9. Winter vegetable competition—1961-62.

The Agri, Information Unit participated in various fairs and exhibitions held in the territory during 1961-62. One Agricultural Pavilion was installed in the last Annual Exhibition at Agartala and the Agriculture Department also organised various exhibitions in the Territory where models, photographs, transparencies, murals, hoarding, charts, etc. were displayed for the benefit of the public.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION & TRAINING :

85 Trainees were sent for training in different courses during the period under report as indicated below :—

(a) Post Graduate Course	...	...	2
(b) Degree Course...	...	...	11
(c) Soil Conservation Training		...	2
(d) Senior Surveyorship Course		...	1
(e) Soil Survey Training	...	...	1
(f) Basic Agril. School, Lembucherra		...	40
(g) Extension Training	...	...	17
(h) Orientation Training	...	...	3
(i) Tractor Training	...	...	1
(j) Fishery Science	...	....	7
			<hr/> 85 <hr/>

FISHERY :

There was all round progress in piscicultural activities in the territory during 1961-62. As against the budget provision of Rs. 3.77 lakhs under Plan Schemes a sum of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was spent during the year. The more important fishery activities in Tripura during the year were as follows :

Fishery loan to the extent of Rs. 23,943'00 nP, was given to the private and Co-operative parties for development of 50 acres of water area for pisciculture.

1. A derelict tank namely Dhanaishagar at Udaipur covering an area of 70 (seventy) acres was surveyed and selected for reclamation purpose.

2. A fish seed centre at Kamalasagar (Bagma) under Udaipur Sub-Division was set up. 2 (Two) more sites, one at Khowai and the other at Kamalpur were surveyed and selected for establishing Fish Seed Centres.

3 Under fish seed supply scheme, a total number of 31,07,914 fry and fingerlings were distributed to the fish farmers and stocked in Departmental tanks within this Territory.

258 Mds. of fish was caught from the departmental tanks and sold to the public.

JUTE DEVELOPMENT :

The Jute Development scheme was taken up during the Second Plan with a view to encouraging the jute growers to improve the quality of fibres by providing them better retting facilities and improved seeds. The excavation of 40 new and re-excavation of 82 old retting tanks was completed during the year under review. This brings the total of jute retting tanks to 615. For popularising line sowing of jute, seed drills and wheel hoes were distributed in different blocks and non-blocks and an area of about 3,000 acres was brought under line sowing during the year. The area under line sowing has increased considerably and seed drills are gaining popularity. Steps are being taken to implement the newly jute scheme under the Third Five Year Plan to intensify the programme.

SOIL CONSERVATION :

Reconnaissance Soil Survey was done over an area of 24 square miles and detailed soil survey followed by land capability classification was completed over an area of more than one Square mile. Terracing of 32.5 acres and contour bunding on 25.80 acres including Tribal Welfare Scheme work was done during the year 1961-62.

HORTICULTURE :

The Horticultural Schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan were put into operation from the very beginning of the year

1961-62. During that year an area of 345 acres was brought under different fruit plantations. In addition, 300 acres of land was brought under Cashewnut plantation. 85,545 fruit plants of different varieties were distributed to the growers and 2,000 plants of improved varieties were procured and planted at 6 (six) Government Orchards for the purpose of supplying seedlings to growers. 4,500 Coconut seedlings and 20,000 Arecanut seedlings were distributed at subsidised rates.

Two model orchards were set up at Kathaliacharra, Belonia and Lalcherra in Kailashahar Sub-Divisions. Steps are being taken for the establishment of another Progeny Orchard at Badarghat, Sadar.

15 students were admitted in the gardeners' training course at Lembucherra and their training is still continuing.

PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT.

The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was extended to this territory in the year 1959. With the publication of the Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules, 1961, the provisions of the Act were enforced in two Community Development Blocks namely Jirania and Panisagar. During the year 1961-62 Gaon Sabhas were established in these Blocks and preliminary survey pertaining to the preparation of Family and Adult Registers was completed. The first phase of training of 6 weeks' duration was imparted to Panchayat Secretaries in batches during 1961-62. Seven Panchayat Extension Officers were given Job training in U. P. It was intended to set up Panchayats in these Blocks during 1961-62, but the Panchayat Election could not be held in that year due to the General Elections. According to the phased programme it is proposed to set up Panchayats in 6 Blocks during 1962-63, to 6 more in the year 1963-64, and to the remaining 3 in the year 1964-65, thus covering the entire territory by the end of the Third Plan period.

In the absence of a whole-time Director of Panchayats in this territory, the work relating to Panchayat Administration was looked after by the District Panchayat Officer who is of the rank of Deputy Collector and who had received necessary training in this work in U. P.

The Act provides for establishment of Panchayats at the village level. The immediate task, therefore, is to establish Village Panchayats in as many areas as possible. The constitution of Block Level Bodies with composition similar to that of Panchayat Samity is proposed to be taken up when sufficient headway in setting up Gram Panchayats has been made.

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN TRIPURA.

The National Small Savings Organisation in Tripura intensified its efforts during the year to make the people conscious of the advantages of the small savings scheme. The collection made under the various savings schemes during the year are indicative of the fact that the saving habit of the people in this territory has considerably increased.

All authorised agencies are working under the Standardised Agency System from the very beginning and their work has been extended to all parts of the Territory. Savings Stamps were sold in almost all the schools of this territory. The idea behind the scheme was to make the students saving-minded. Savings Stamps worth Rs. 1,500/- were also sold in shops and in different private establishments.

Attention was directed towards successful implementation of the Cumulative Time Deposit scheme. The number of new accounts opened during the year is 140.

The scheme for the distribution of 'Sanchay Kumbhas' (earthen pots) for the purposes of small savings in the rural areas was

continued. Earthen coin pots were supplied free of cost by the Administration during the year.

A Training Camp to impart training in rural savings work to social welfare workers, gram sevak and village leaders was organised at Jirania Block during the year. The training course proved a great success and 32 trainees, who completed their training at the camp, have started rural savings work in their respective areas.

The National Savings Organisation and the Public Relations Department launched a vigorous drive by way of organising special campaigns and setting up of pavilions at the Exhibitions to popularise the small savings movement. Special steps were taken to extend rural savings drive in Khowai, Sabroom, Udaipur and Mohanpur Development Blocks.

Progress made in respect of small savings schemes in Tripura is indicated below :—

Year		Net collections under all Small Savings Securities.
1956-57	...	Rs. 1,62,000/-
1957-58	...	Rs. 6,06,000/-
1958-59	...	Rs. 4,70,368/-
1959-60	...	Rs. 7,20,000/-
1960-61	...	Rs. 11,71,096/-
1961-62	...	Rs. 15,66,410/-

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Shri H. N. Sarker, I. P. S., continued to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police during the year 1961-62. He was assisted by a Commandant of the Armed Police, 3 Zonal Dy. S. P. S., 1 Additional Dy. S. P. (South Zone), 1 Dy. S. P. for Special Branch, 1 Assistant Commandant for Central Zone and 1 Assistant Commandant for Radio.

The total numerical strength of the Police Force during the year was 1961 of which the strength of the Armed Force was 1017 and that of the unarmed Force 944.

The total strength of village Chowkidars during the year was 227.

The radio staff during the year consisted of 11 Radio Mechanics, 63 Radio Operators, 1 Inspector, 3 Supervisors, 1 Store-Keeper and 2 Engine Fitters.

The Transport Section was manned by a Sub-Inspector as M. T. O., 1 Head Constable, 2 Mechanics, 12 Drivers, 6 Cleaners and Driver Constables.

There were 20 Inspectors of which 7 were for 7 circles, 1 for the Sadar Court, 2 for S. B., C. I. D., 1 for S. B. (Foreign Section), 1 for Casualty Reserve, 1 for Reserve Office, 5 for the Armed Branch, 1 for Border Police (i. e. for Passport Section) and 1 for Anti-Corruption Section.

The main duties of the Circle Inspectors are to maintain general supervision over the prevention and detection of cognizable cases and to ensure maintenance of law and order in their respective circles. The Court Inspector is responsible for successful prosecution of Police cases in Courts and general supervision over the various Sub-Divisional Courts.

The main functions of the Inspectors of S. B. & C. I. D. are to collect intelligence, make secret enquiry and also to ensure proper vigilance over suspects. They are also in charge of the anti-corruption branch.

The duty of the Inspector of S. B. (Foreign Section) is to collect information relating to unauthorised entries of foreigners and also to exercise check and control over their activities. He is also responsible for detecting espionage carried on by anti-State elements. The function of the Reserve Office Inspector is to maintain the records of the Police Force and to look after all work relating to leave, transfer, posting, etc. of the police personnel.

Of the five Armed Inspectors, three are for the three zones and two for the headquarters. The main duties of the zonal Inspectors are to exercise control over the Armed Branch personnel in the border out posts, train them in parade and maintain discipline of the Force. One of the Armed Inspectors is entrusted with the task of exercising control over the headquarters staff, maintenance of records relating to clothing, departmental stores, arms and ammunitions and looking after the drill, discipline, etc. The duty of the other Armed Inspector, who is called Armourer Inspector, is to maintain arms and ammunitions and to distribute them to the different Police Units.

There were 30 sanctioned Border Out Posts in the whole Territory. In addition, 12 more Border Out Posts were set up to meet the situation. These Out Posts are manned by Armed Police personnel.

There are 6 Immigration Check Posts in the Territory along with the Indo-Pak border with a supervising officer at headquarters who is designated as Passport Inspector.

There are 20 Police Stations and 10 Courts in the Territory. The investigating staff consisted of 48 Sub-Inspectors and the prosecuting staff—1 Inspector and 11 Sub-Inspectors.

In the year 1961-62 the following cases were reported under different heads :

DACOITY	ROBBERY	MURDER	BURGLARY	THEFT	OTHERS	TOTAL
33	45	22	524	824	1354	2802

For a comparative study the crime figures of 1960-61 are also furnished below :

DACOITY	ROBBERY	MURDER	BURGLARY	THEFT	OTHERS	TOTAL
40	3	27	653	925	1417	3105

There was an increase of cases under head robbery during the year under review while there was an appreciable decrease of crime under heads Dacoity, Murder, Burglary, Theft and others as compared to the figures of the previous year. The reason for increase in the number of robbery cases was activities of Pak. criminals on the border over which the Administration had very little control.

During the period under review, 494 persons were awarded rewards for good work and 342 persons were punished departmentally for various delinquencies.

In 1961-62 several joint conferences with Pakistan Officials were held and border problems discussed. The relation of Tripura Police with the people of bordering districts of Cachar and Lushai Hills, etc. remained cordial. The public in general were also found co-operative and they assisted the Police in the matter of prevention of crime by forming Village Defence Parties and giving information to Police.

A separate Hospital has been provided at the headquarters for the treatment of sick police personnel. It has accommodation for 20 beds. The Hospital is under the charge of a Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade I who is assisted by one C. A. S. Grade II, 1 Compounder-cum-Dresser, 1 Compounder-cum-Clerk, 1 Senior trained Nurse, 2 Assistant Nurses, 2 Ward Boys, 2 Medicine Carriers, 2 Cooks, 3 Sweepers and 2 Masalchis.

1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors, 22 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 72 Constables were engaged in the Special Branch which is responsible for the collection of intelligence on Political and foreign affairs.

Infiltration of Pakistani Muslims through unauthorised routes continued during the year. Steps were, however, taken to minimise the infiltration as far as possible and to bring the offenders to book under the relevant section of law. Cases of criminal trespass, assaults on Indian nationals, dacoity and kidnapping/attempt of kidnapping Indian nationals, lifting of cattle from India, arson in the houses of Indian nationals by Pakistan nationals were reported

during the year. As many as 49 incidents of the type referred to above came to notice during the year 1961-62.

Border trade between India and Pakistan continued to be as before.

FIRE SERVICE.

The Superintendent of Police continued to hold additional charge of the post of the Director of Fire Services. In the discharge of duties as Director of Fire Services, he was assisted by the Station Officer of the Fire Services Unit at Agartala.

The total numerical strength of the Fire Services Unit in the year 1961-62 was 44 of which there were 1 Station Officer, 6 Leading Firemen, 7 Drivers and 30 Firemen. Besides, there was 1 head-clerk-cum-Accountant, 1 lower division clerk and 1 peon in the office of the Director of Fire Services.

During the year 1961-62 there were no rewards and punishments

The Fire Brigade attended to 59 fire incidents and 7 special service calls during the year under report. The details of the cases are as follows :—

1. House hold	.... 31 Nos.
2. Manufacture and repair establishments.	.... 1 No.
3. Storages, ware houses, goods yards & sheds.	.... 5 Nos.
4. Explosives/Fire Works/Factories.	.... 1 No.
5. Timber & wood works.	.... 1 No.
6. Petroleum/Oil refining installations.	... 2 Nos.
7. Shops, offices & Commercial establishments.	... 4 Nos.
8. Theatres, Cinema Halls & places of public assembly.	... 1 No.
9. Educational Institutions, Libraries Hospitals etc.	... 3 Nos.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 10. Rail & Road vehicles & Rolling stocks. | ... 4 Nos. |
| 11. Refuse and out-door storages. | ... 4 Nos. |
| 12. Miscellaneous. | ... 2 Nos. |

The total loss of property due to fire accidents was estimated at Rs. 1,50,827/-. 3 human lives and 4 animal lives were lost in the fire accidents during the year.

There are 2 water tanks, one trailer pump and a jeep for Agartala Fire Service Station. There are also 4865' ft. of hoses and 30 gallons of Foam Compound and fire fighting equipment. There are 2 jeeps and other fire fighting equipment for Dharmanagar and Udaipur fire stations—the Fire Service Station at Udaipur was opened during 1961 and that at Dharmanagar during 1962.

The scheme and estimates for opening of three more Stations at the Head quarters of Kailashahar, Khowai and Belonia Sub-Divisions are receiving consideration of the Administration.

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ELECTION DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION :

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP.

The Judicial Secretary continued to function as the Chief Electoral Officer for election work in this territory. He was assisted by an Assistant Chief Electoral Officer in his work. The District Magistrate was designated as the Electoral Registration Officer and Returning Officer for Parliamentary Constituencies. All Sub-Divisional Officers and Additional Sub-Divisional Officers functioned as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers for their respective Constituencies. Some Sub-Divisional Officers and all Additional Sub-Divisional Officers, except Additional Sub-Divisional Officer,

Sonamura, were designated as Returning Officers in respect of elections to the Territorial Council and Assistant Returning Officers for Parliamentary Constituencies.

2. LAW AND ORDER :

The polling in the territory was peaceful and no untoward incidents occurred.

3. LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND LAWS EXTENDED :

The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 20 and Section 56 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956, and in supersession of the Territorial Councils (Election of Members) Rules, 1957, made and enforced the Territorial Councils (Election of Members) Rules, 1962, with effect from the 1st January, 1962. The rules were framed on the lines of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, regulating the Parliamentary and Assembly Elections.

4. FINANCIAL POSITION :

Election budget is controlled by the Government of India, Ministry of Law. An amount of Rs. 3,24,400/- was placed by the Ministry of Law at the disposal of the Administration for the preparation of electoral rolls and for conducting third general elections during the year. An amount of **Rs. 2,61,200/- was spent upto the 31st March, 1962.

5. A REVIEW OF PROGRESS :

(a) DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES.

The Parliamentary Constituency in Tripura was a double-membered Constituency under clause C of section 4 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. Tripura Parliamentary Constituency was bifurcated and delimited into two single-member constituencies, namely Tripura West and Tripura East. Tripura West Parliamentary Constituency comprises four Sub-Divisions—Sadar,

Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia while Tripura East comprises six Sub-Divisions—Sabroom, Amarpur, Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailashahar and Dharmanagar. The population in the Tripura East Parliamentary Constituency being predominantly tribal the seat in the Constituency has been reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

(b) PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

After summary revision, electoral rolls were published in draft on 1. 4. 61 and finalised on 16. 8. 61 according to double-member Parliamentary Constituency. With the enforcement of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, and bifurcation of Tripura Parliamentary Constituency into Tripura West and Tripura East, the electoral rolls were re-arranged and published on 24. 10. 61 under rule 24 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960

Necessary press note inviting claims and objections, relating to electoral rolls was issued.

(c) CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

The General elections in Tripura were held under the marking system of voting. The system worked well and no difficulty was experienced.

Elections to the Lok Sabha and Territorial Council were held simultaneously Election to the Rajya Sabha was also held.

The total number of electors and of Polling Stations in the last general election were 4,80,609 and 621 respectively. The corresponding figures in the preceding general election were 4,32,902 and 584 respectively.

Only in Udaipur Sub-Division the polling was concluded in a single day. In Sonamura and Amarpur the poll was completed in two days and in the remaining Sub-Divisions in 3 days. Polling took place on the 21st, 23rd and 25th February, 1962.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

25 Large-sized Credit Societies, 6 Primary Marketing Societies, the State Co-operative Bank (Apex), 1 Land Mortgage Bank and 68 Service Cooperatives organised during Second Plan period continued to function during the year. Of the 3 branches of the State Co-operative Bank proposed, 2 (two) were opened.

One Primary Marketing Society and 18 Service Co-operatives as against the programme of one Primary Marketing Society and 50 Service Co-operatives respectively were organised and registered during the year. 24 existing Multipurpose Co-operative Societies as against a target of 50 Multipurpose Co-operatives were revitalised.

20 Office-Bearers, 250 Managing Committee Members and 1,677 Ordinary Members as against the programme of 200 Office-bearers, 400 Managing Committee members and 3,000 Ordinary Members were imparted training by the Educational Units of the Tripura State Co-operative Union Ltd.

The targets could not be achieved during the year partly due to the late receipt of authority from the A. G. for the drawal of stipend amounts to be paid to the trainees and partly because of the fact that the Co-operative Union could not organise training classes for more than five months due to the pre-occupation of agriculturists in their fields.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Labour Officer continued to be responsible for the administration of Labour Laws in the Territory. He is assisted in his work by 4 Labour Inspectors. The Labour Officer also functions in various other capacities, such as Chief Inspector of Factories, Registrar of Trade Unions, Conciliation Officer, Chief Inspector of Plantations, Secretary, Evaluation Committee, etc For the better implementation

of the various provisions of different Labour Laws particularly Laws relating to tea plantations labour, an Inspectorate under the charge of a Labour Inspector was opened at Kailashahar for Kailashahar and Dharmanagar Sub-Divisions.

The following Labour Laws continued to be in force in this territory during 1961-62 :—

1. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951.
2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
3. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
4. The Factories Act, 1948.
5. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
6. The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.
7. The Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, with some modifications.
8. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
9. The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.
10. The Working Journalists Act, 1955.
11. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
12. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
13. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.
14. The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.
15. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

The licences of 55 out of 60 Factories were renewed under the Factories Act during the year under report. The licences of 5 Factories were not renewed as 2 were closed and 3 could not complete the formalities within the year.

Only six new Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 bringing the total number of registered Trade Unions to 49 during the year under review.

59 cases were pending at the beginning of the year under review and 174 cases were filed during the year. Of these, 25 cases were

amicably settled and 63 cases were disposed of through the intervention of the Conciliation Officer (Labour Officer). 145 cases were pending on the 31st March, 1962.

1921 Units (Tea Estates, Shops & Establishments, Trade Unions, etc.) were inspected under different labour laws during the year.

16 Prosecutions were launched against the Proprietors of Shops and Establishments for breaches of the provisions of the Tripura Shops & Establishments Rules, 1953, out of which 13 cases ended in conviction

Two Labour Welfare Centres at Fatikcherra and Kalacherra continued to offer recreational and educational facilities and vocational training to the tea plantation workers during their off time. Some sporting goods, materials for bamboo and cane work, two Radio sets, newspapers, etc. were provided to these Centres. A coaching class for the education of the children of labourers continued to function in the Centre at Kalacherra. One Night School for adult labourers functioned in each Centre

One Labour Welfare Centre continued to function at Manuvalley Tea Estate in Kailashahar Sub-Division. Sporting goods for indoor and out-door games, musical instruments, a radio set, newspapers, etc. were supplied to the Centre. Besides, arrangements were made to impart training to the workers in bamboo and cane work, tailoring, sewing, embroidery, etc. Two Coaching classes—one for the children and the other for adult workers continued to function.

Two Labour Welfare Centres—one at Huplongcherra Tea Estate and the other at Ramdurlabhpur Tea Estate were opened in the month of November, 1961 under the Third Five Year Plan to offer recreational opportunities and to provide facilities for adult education and vocational training for the tea garden labourers.

One Labour Inspector was sent for training in the Diploma Course of Social Welfare in the Indian Institute of Social Science and Business Managements under the Calcutta University, during the year.

Two Balwadis one at Mantala Tea Estate and the other at Harendranagar Tea Estate were started in the month of December, 1961 under the Third Five Year Plan to provide amenities for the development of education and health of the children of tea plantation labourers. Necessary equipments for educational and recreational purposes were supplied. The children were supplied also free tiffin regularly.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE :

The District Employment Exchange at Agartala which was opened in 1956-57 has been functioning satisfactorily. The statement below indicates the registration, placements, etc. during the year under review,

	Male	Female	Total
1. Total No. of applicants registered with the Exchange since April, 1961 to March, 1962.	5,940	1,160	7,100
2. Total No. of placement through the Exchange during 1961-62.	531	65	596
3. Total No. of applicants who found work at their own efforts known to the Exchange Direct Recruitment .	81	18	99
4. Total No. of Registrants remaining in the Live Register as on 31. 3. 1962.	3,599	846	4,445

One Employment Information and Assistance Bureau was opened at Udaipur for the interest of the rural population.

Vocational Guidance Unit was opened at District Employment Exchange, Agartala, Tripura.

Quarterly Employment Market Report for the quarter ending June, 1961, September, 1961 were compiled and distributed.

Assistance was rendered to 530 applicants through the Employment Information and Assistance Bureau. In all 860 'Guide to Careers' were sold during this period.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Major D. H. Waller, Superintendent, V. M. Hospital, Agartala continued to perform the duties of the Director of Health Services, Tripura as well as of the Superintendent, G. B. Hospital. The Superintendent is also the Administrative Medical Officer of the Union Territory of Tripura and the Head of the Department.

The medical facilities at head-quarters hospitals (V. M. Hospital and G. B. Hospital) at Agartala were further increased with the appointment of several Specialists viz. General Surgeon, Physician, Pathologist, Ophthalmologist and ENT Specialist. The Hospitals have a qualified Anaesthetist, a Padiatrician and an expert in Tropical diseases on their staff.

The G. B. Hospital at Kunjaban which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Mehar Chand Khanna in October, 1961 continued to function with 80 beds. More wards will be opened soon.

The total bed strength of V. M. Hospital and G. B. Hospital is 143 and 80 respectively. During 1961-62, 254.04 in-door patients per day were treated on an average. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated was 92,726 and 1,92,033 respectively, giving a daily average of 648.32 patients for each working day.

The main ailments treated during the period under report were diarrhoea, dysentery, Enteric fever, respiratory diseases, traumatic conditions, chronic diseases, etc. A statement of cases treated in the different branches of both the Hospitals is given below :—

FROM 1ST APRIL, 1961 TO MARCH, 1962.

Total No. of In-door patients treated	92,726
Daily average.	254.04
Total No of Out-door patients treated	1,99,033
Daily average	648.32

1.	<u>DENTAL CLINIC</u>		
	No. of patients treated	...	15,702
	Daily average	...	51.15
2.	<u>EYE CLINIC</u>		
	No. of patients treated	...	21,904
	Daily average	...	71.49
3.	<u>SKIN</u>		
	No. of patients treated	...	14 328
	Daily average	...	49 76
4.	<u>V. D. CLINIC</u>		
	No. of patients treated	...	922
	Daily average	...	3
5.	<u>LEPROSY</u>		
	No. of patients treated	...	1,430
	Daily average	...	4.66
6.	<u>CHEST CLINIC</u>		
	No. of patients treated	...	12,247
	Daily average	...	39.89
7.	<u>NO. OF OPERATION CONDUCTED</u>		
	Major	...	430
	Minor	...	593
8.	<u>NO. OF X-RAY EXAMINATION</u>		
	Carried out	...	5.438
9.	<u>NO. OF ANTI-RABIC PATIENTS</u>		
	Treated	...	431

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery class was continued. 25 students passed the final examination held in August/September, 1961. 2 (two) more sessions for the training of 2nd and 1st year Nurses were started and continued with 22 and 30 women trainees respectively

A Dhai Training Class for tribal and non-tribal girls was continued. 31 students as against 60 (40 tribal and 20 non-tribal) passed the Final Examinations, Another class has been started in May, 1962

It is proposed to start a Senior Nursing course, a Pharmacy Training Course and a Health Visitor's Course at the V. M. Hospital, Agartala in August/September, 1962.

The number of candidates sponsored for studies and training in different courses outside the Territory during 1961-62 is as follows :—

- 12 local candidates for M. B. B. S. Course,
- 3 local candidates for Pre-Medical Course.
- 2 local girls for B. Sc. (Hons) in Nursing Course.
- 1 Medical Officer, i/c. Principal Laboratory for M. D. Course.
- 1 CAS Grade-I for D. O. M. S ,
- 1 Assistant for Accounts training at the office of the Accountant General, Assam.

Besides, 16 local candidates continued their studies in M.B.B.S. Course, 14 girls in Integrated Health Visitors' Course and 2 girls in Senior Nursing Course outside the Territory. A sum of Rs. 0.337 lakhs was spent during the year on training and education.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPENING OF NEW 250 BEDDED HOSPITAL.

The construction work of the 250 bedded Hospital at Kunjaban, Agartala made satisfactory progress. A sum of Rs. 24.256 lakhs was

spent. Almost all the equipments and furniture, etc. have been purchased for the hospital. A sum of Rs. 8.34 lakhs spilt over to the 1st year of the Third Five Year Plan for the completion of construction work and for meeting running expenses of the hospital. A sum of Rs 6 863 lakhs was incurred on construction upto March, 1962.

CHEST CLINIC AT V. M. HOSPITAL, AGARTALA.

A Chest Clinic is under construction and is expected to be completed during 1962-63. A sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been provided in the Third Five Year plan for the construction, and opening and running of the Clinic. As against the provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs made during 1961-62 for this work, a sum of Rs. 0.462 lakh was spent during the year on construction work and for the entertainment of staff, etc. A temporary Chest Clinic opened in 1959-60 continued to function.

50 BEDDED T. B. WARD AT AGARTALA.

The construction work of the 50 bedded T. B. Ward is in progress. As against the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs made for this work in the Third Five Year Plan, Rs. 1 lakh was provided in the Budget for 1961-62. The Ward is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 1962-63. Refugee T B. patients continued to receive treatment outside the Territory against 31 beds reserved by this Administration for this purpose in different hospitals.

A Leprosy Clinic in V. M. Hospital, Agartala continued rendering medical aid to the leprosy patients.

A Family Planning Clinic continued to function in the V. M. Hospital.

19 beds reserved in different Mental Hospitals outside Tripura were fully utilised during the year

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT.

Unlike previous year, the expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons during the year was met from the funds provided in the Budget in the Budget Estimate of the Administration and sanctions were issued by respective Ministry of the Government of India.

The activities of the Rehabilitation Department during the year were confined mainly to completion of rehabilitation of those who were rehabilitated under various Prototype and Land Purchase schemes, Rehabilitation of unattached families living in Homes and outside, review of cases of those who were not granted loans after the 1st November, 1959 under Type Scheme and increase in the arable holdings of the displaced persons rehabilitated in Government sponsored colonies.

Some of the families rehabilitated under Prototype and Land Purchase Schemes, could not be given reclamation loan and maintenance assistance in full before the 31st March, 1961. Balance payments were made to them during the year and expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs. 36,000/- as grant and Rs. 2,400/- as loan. The unattached families were given maintenance assistance till they were rehabilitated. Total amount disbursed on this account was Rs. 1,04,120/-.

314 unattached families were rehabilitated during the year on the payment of a lump sum cash grant of Rs. 750/- consisting of one member and Rs. 1,000/- per family having more than one member. Total expenditure incurred for this purpose was Rs. 2,88,500/-. 92 families were rehabilitated by giving them loan to the tune of Rs. 2,56,400/- under Type Scheme. Five more unattached families were rehabilitated under the scheme for Co-operative Rehabilitation of Unattached Families at Narsingarh which was in progress during the year and total expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs. 5,000/-.

To meet the public demand, the Government of India decided that the applications for grant of loan under Type Scheme, which

were rejected from 1st November, 1959 to 31st March, 1961, should be reviewed and the applicant given one more chance to fulfil the requisite conditions. Out of approximately 2,300 cases to be re-examined in the light of the above decision, only 46 cases could be finalised during 1961-62 and loan amounting to Rs. 49,450/- given.

To increase the arable holdings of the displaced families rehabilitated in Government sponsored colonies, 225 acres of land were acquired and allotted to the displaced families who could not be given their full quota of land previously. Compensation amounting to Rs. 60,000/- was paid for that land during the year. Further, terrace cultivation was introduced in 2,692 acres of tilla land in their possession at a total cost of Rs. 6,73,000/- to be treated as loan to the beneficiaries. To enable the Tripura Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank to extend the facilities of procuring land by grant of loan extensively amongst the displaced families, rehabilitated in the territory, the bank was given loan of Rs. 1,00,000/-

During the year under report, survey and plot-wise demarcation of 14,000 more acres of land was completed. This brings the total demarcated area to 56,000 acres out of 67,300 acres of land so far allotted to the displaced families rehabilitated in Government sponsored colonies.

Development work in Government sponsored colonies undertaken by the P. W.D. continued and total expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs. 76,000/-.

A sum of Rs. 3,37,150/- has been given as grant-in-aid to 9 non-official educational institutions during the year for construction of additional accommodation and purchase of books and equipments.

A sum of Rs. 2,47,000/- was given as grant-in-aid to the Govind Ballav Pant Memorial Hospital, Kunjaban for construction of a T. B. Ward and school building and a market in the hospital area.

26 more plots in the Narsingarh Township scheme were allotted to the displaced families and a loan amounting to Rs. 32,000/- disbursed to them.

The question of giving assistance to the displaced ex-political sufferers was taken up during the year for the first time and they were given Rs. 9,750/- and Rs. 24,600/- for the maintenance of their families and for meeting the educational expenses of their wards respectively. Total number of beneficiaries was 129.

A review of the loan cases was carried out during the year and the loan rendered irrecoverable due to death, desertion and other causes was written off to the extent of Rs. 23,60,163/-.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India to treat the maintenance loan as grant, a sum of Rs. 54,35,805/- was written off during the year.

During the year under report, 97 displaced families were given gratuitous relief to the extent of Rs. 4,995/- out of the discretionary fund of the Chief Commissioner.

The position with regard to the recovery of loan advanced to the displaced persons during the year under review is as indicated below :—

No. of Demand notices served —		114
No. of certificate cases filed—		13
*Amount due for recovery—	Principal —	Rs. 2,89,90,000/-
	Interest —	Rs. 1,04,90,000/-
		<u>Rs. 3,94,80,000/-</u>
Amount recovered —	Principal—	Rs. 2,01,852/-
	Interest —	Rs. 44,700/-
		<u>Rs. 2,46,552/-</u>
Total expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62 is as follows :		
Revenue expenditure	—	Rs. 11,24,000/-
Loan	—	Rs. 11,95,000/-

*includes also the amount of principal and interest due upto previous years but not recovered and the amount shown as interest, is for the whole amount disbursed upto now.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

As a result of the reorganisation of the Tripura Administration during the year, Education Department and the Education Directorate were amalgamated and put under the charge of Shri G. N. Chatterji, Director and Ex-Officio Secretary. This arrangement is expected to result in greater co-ordination and expeditious disposal of work

During the year under review which was the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, main emphasis was laid on expansion of facilities in the field of Elementary education, Technical education, training of teachers of all grades, and improvement of Science teaching at the Secondary and the University stages. Implementation of schemes relating to Elementary and Secondary education, however, rests with the Tripura Territorial Council.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :

For the improvement of teaching Science and offering better scope for admission of students to the Science classes, a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs was made in the Third Five Year Plan for the construction of science laboratories in the M. B. B. College, Agartala. The construction work was entrusted to the P. W. D. The work is in progress.

Construction work of staff quarters in the campus of the M.B.B. College was in progress. A sum of Rs. 1,04,300/- was spent during the year for purchase of additional books, equipments, furniture etc. for the College.

For better management of the R. K. Mahavidyalaya Kailashahar, the only privately managed college in the territory, Grant-in-Aid Rules were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Education for their approval which is awaited. An amount of Rs. 84,025/- was given as grant-in-aid to the R. K. Mahavidyalaya for its maintenance and development.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION :

The first batch of 47 students from the Polytechnic Institute, Narsingarh, appeared in the Final Diploma Examination. 32 students came out successful, 10 of them securing first class. One of the 10 students stood second in order of merit in the examination under the State Council for Engineering and Technical Education, West Bengal. It being the first attempt of the Institute, the results of the Final Examination were on the whole good. An amount of Rs. 1,33,700/- was spent on purchase of additional books, furniture & equipments for the Institute. The work relating to the construction of the building for the Institute continued during the year and an amount of Rs. 1,05,868/- was spent. A provision of Rs 2,16,300/- has been made for the construction of hostel and staff quarters for the Polytechnic. Plan and estimates for this work were prepared and the P. W. D were entrusted with the work.

IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION :

The 5 Senior Basic Schools under the control of the Administration were provided with additional books, furniture, equipment and sports accessories.

A Primer in Tripuri was prepared, approved and recommended for printing during the year.

Work relating to revision of the syllabi for Primary and Junior Basic Schools of this territory was completed

Preparatory Classes for children intending to join English medium schools were introduced in the Government Nursery School at Agartala.

3 Basic Training Colleges at Agartala, Kakraban and Panisagar continued to function during the year. A programme for expansion of these colleges was taken up during the year with a view to increasing their intake of teacher-trainees. These Colleges were provided

with additional books, furniture and equipments worth Rs. 85,974/-. The work relating to the construction of additional buildings for these colleges and their hostels was also taken up during the year.

The Craft Teachers' Training Institute was strengthened during the year by appointment of 2 Lecturers, 6 Senior Instructors and 3 Instructors in order to meet the growing demand of trained personnel in various Crafts in the territory. The work relating to construction of additional buildings, hostel and staff quarters was entrusted to the P. W. D.

In order to meet the growing demand of trained secondary school teachers in the territory a scheme for starting for a B.T. College in the campus of the M. B. B. College was included in the Third Five Year Plan. The work relating to the construction of building for the college was entrusted to the P. W. D and a sum of Rs. 89,970/- was spent for the purpose Books, furniture, etc. worth Rs. 9,550/- were purchased.

During the year the Hindi Teachers' Training College was shifted to the new building which was completed by the P. W. D. An amount of Rs 87 170/- was spent on construction of the buildings. The College was further strengthened by appointing 2 Lecturers, 2 Teachers, and other Clerical staff It was also provided with additional books, furniture and equipment worth Rs. 22,613/-. Propagation of Hindi continued during the year and an amount of Rs. 19,093/- was spent for this purpose.

Number of stipends and scholarships for Post-Matric Studies awarded during the year 1961-62 was as follows :—

Engineering Degree Course ...	53
Engineering Diploma Course ...	198
Post Graduate Course ...	62
Under Graduate Course ...	292
M. B. B. S. Course ...	3
Music & Fine Arts Course ...	8

Besides a scheme was taken up since 1961-62 for institution of stipends to physically handicapped students and 7 stipends were awarded during the year.

N.C.C. AND A.C.C. ORGANISATIONS :

A Naval Wing for Junior Boys and 2 ACC Units were raised during the year. The strength upto 31st March, 1962 of the N.C.C. and the A.C.C. Organisations in this territory stood as follows :—

TRIPURA INDEP COY, N.C.C. :

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Strength	
		Officers	Cadets
1.	A. C. C.	46	2,760
2.	N. C. C. (Sr. Dvn.)	7	433
3.	N. C. C. (Jr Dvn.)	25	1,125

Arrangements were made for the development and improvement of physical education in this Territory. 5 Coaching Camps in football, aquatics, cricket, athletics and gymnastics were conducted with a view to impart advanced training to the sportsmen of this Territory. 118 candidates from different parts of this Territory attended these camps, and of these, 110 came out successful. The biggest winter sports meet, called "All Tripura Athletic Championship" was organised as one of the functions in the Republic Day Celebration as in previous years and was a grand success in as much as there was marked improvement in the performance and many previous 'Tripura Records' were beaten.

During the year under report Rs. 10,000/- were awarded as grants to 25 Clubs and 2 sporting Associations for purchase of physical training equipment. 48 Clubs and sporting Associations were recognised.

2 parties of well trained demonstrators, one for swimming and the other for gymnastics, were sent to the Sub-Divisions to demonstrate up-to-date methods of those games.

SOCIAL EDUCATION :

‘Sakshar’ a monthly Bulletin of this Directorate specially devoted to Social Education (For neo-literates and Social workers) was published regularly during the year.

The Central Film Library was further equipped by adding stocks of films and the facilities of the mobile Library were extended to 3 more sub-divisions.

‘Bratachari’ was introduced as a part of Social Education Programme during the year. 120 persons were trained in this art.

A workshop for repair of projectors, radios, etc. was set up under the Plan Scheme. The workshop was manned by 1 Assistant Inspector of Social Education and 1 Technical Assistant. For efficient management of Library Services, 3 Librarians were sent for practical training at the National Library, Calcutta, and 2 Graduate Librarians were sent to the Calcutta University for Diploma course in Library Science. 86 Social Education Workers, 3 village leaders received training in the Janata College, Ramnagar, Dharmanagar. The Training College was provided with additional books, furniture, equipments and sports goods worth Rs. 7,400/-.

A Children’s Section was started at the central Library, Agartala.

5 Books (3 in Tripuri and 2 in Bengali) were published on social education for the use of the neo-literates.

SOCIAL WELFARE :

The Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board continued to run one Welfare Extension Project of Co-ordinated pattern. Under the programme of grant-in-aid the Board sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 14,000/- to 3 Institutions. The Board also gave grants to 6

Voluntary Organisations to the tune of Rs 38,593/- to continue the activities of Project Centres of old pattern.

2 institutions were given grants amounting to Rs. 30,000/- for running condensed educational courses of training adult women for a period of 2 years.

The total expenditure incurred during the year by the State Social Welfare Board on its office and Welfare Extension Projects (C. D.) was Rs. 59,299/-. The total amount spent on additional books, furniture, equipments, etc. during the year was Rs. 2,455/-. The total number of beneficiaries were as follows :—

Children	...	1,012
Women (Adult Literacy)	...	297
Women (Craft training)	...	227
Maternity Service	...	548
Handicapped persons	...	20

With a view to setting up a music college in this Territory under a Plan Scheme, lands and buildings were acquired.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTION :

The Statistical Department serves as a Central Unit for co-ordination, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to different Departments. The Finance Secretary is the Head of the Statistical Department. He is assisted by a Senior Statistical Officer who is responsible for the efficient functioning of the Department.

The main functions of this Department are as follows :—

- (1) Collection and compilation of fortnightly data relating to the prices of essential commodities, Tea Statistics, Employment Statistics and other official statistics.

- (2) Compilation of index of prices and cost of Living Index for middle and working (Low Income Group) classes.
- (3) Diagrammatical and pictorial representation of Statistical data.
- (4) Compilation and publication of Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Census of Tripura Administration Employees, Annual Bulletin of Tea Statistics and the pamphlet "Tripura in Statistics".
- (5) Collection, compilation and publication of the Annual Statistical Abstract and the Statistical Outline of Tripura (a handy compendium).
- (6) Giving guidance and assistance to other Department on the work relating to Statistics and planning.
- (7) Conduct of various periodical and ad-hoc surveys.
- (8) Compilation and study of statistics relating to Community Development and N. E. S. activities (i. e. work relating to the Administrative Intelligence Unit).
- (9) Collection and compilation of material required by the Government of India for publication of "Statistical Abstract of India".
- (10) Conduct of Socio-Economic Surveys coupled with some Evaluation studies.
- (11) Estimation of State Income

The addition to above mentioned items, the following items relating to Planning have been taken up by this Department :—

- (a) Compilation and maintenance of complete and up-to-date list of individual schemes coming under the plans ;
- (b) Advice to various Departments of the Administration on the maintenance of proper records and registers with a view

to obtaining all information required for purposes of planning in the form designed by the Central Statistical Organisation;

- (c) Effective scrutiny of all returns with a view to ensuring reliable data for further processing and analysis ;
- (d) Preparation of periodical progress reports in respect of individual projects, for the important sectors of activity including the Community Project Schemes and for the Plan as a whole, for submission to Planning Authorities;
- (e) Initiation of annual statistical and economic analysis with a view to assessing the impact of the various development projects on the social and economic conditions of the people in the State as a whole and in the different branches of the economy;
- (f) Maintenance and preparation of various charts, graphs and maps designed to show in a pictorial form the targets in the Plan and the achievements against the same from time to time.

**PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING 1961-62 (UPTO
31ST MARCH, 1962.)**

- (1) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics for 3rd and 4th quarters, 1960 and 1st and 2nd quarters 1961.
- (2) Bulletin of Tea Statistics—1959.
- (3) Tripura in Statistics—1960-61.
- (4) Statistical Outline—1960.
- (5) Census of Tripura Administration employees as on 31st March, 1960.
- (6) Statistical Abstract—1960 (in Press).
- (7) Monthly Price Bulletin :—11 Nos. .

EXPENDITURE

Total provision for this Department in the revised estimate was Rs. 2,15,600/- out of which, Rs. 2,02,706.55 nP. was spent upto the month of March, 1962.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY UNIT :

With the setting up of National Sample Survey Unit in this territory during 1961-62, Tripura Administration participated in the 17th Round of the National Sample Survey Programme in 1961-62 on a matching basis with the Directorate of National Sample Survey, Government of India. The N. S. S Unit forms part of the Statistical Department and is under the charge of a Superintendent. He is assisted by 38 Investigators who conduct the field work.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

At the end of the year 1961-62, eleven Stage I, Stage II, Multipurpose and Tribal Development Blocks were in existence in the Territory. During the year, 1 Pre-Extension Block was started at Mohanpur. This brings the total number of Blocks of all categories to 12 covering an area of 3,375 sq miles, with a population of 4,61,211. Of these 12 blocks, the one at Amarpur is a special Multipurpose Block and the other at Kanchanpur is a Tribal Development Block. The Sadar-East Block completed its Stage II period in September, 1961

The Planning Commission had allocated an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for Community Development during the year under report.
* The expenditure incurred by each Block during the year is given below.

*These figures are, however, subject to reconciliation with Accountant General, Assam.

(1) Sadar-East Block	...	...	1,25,635.21
(2) Dharmanagar Stage II Block	...	...	74,512/-
(3) Kailashahar Stage II Block	...	...	83,556/-
(4) Kamalpur Stage I Block	...	...	1,43 491 /-
(5) Belonia Stage I Block	...	...	78,067/-
(6) Amarpur Multipurpose Stage I Block.	...	...	3,66,128.07
(7) Kanchanpur-Longai Stage I T. D. Block.	...	...	1,58,823.00
(8) Sabroom Stage I Block.	...	...	1,73,094/-
(9) Khowai Stage I Block.	...	...	1,50,530/-
(10) Udaipur Stage I Block.	...	...	71,932.67
(11) Sonamura Stage I Block....	...	...	57,360/-
(12) Mohanpur Pre-Extension Block.	...	...	2,811/-
Total :			<u>14,85,939.95</u>

Under the C. D. Programme greater emphasis has been placed on increasing agricultural produce. As a result of the efforts made in this direction people are now taking keen interest in the improved methods of cultivation. The schemes undertaken relate to minor irrigation and reclamation of land, distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers, development of local manurial resources. Loans were given for excavation of tanks and erection of bunds. Fish fries were distributed at subsidised rates. Animal Husbandry Programme also received attention.

Melas and Exhibitions were held, wherein rural handicrafts were exhibited and a variety of agricultural products were collected and displayed. Lectures on Cooperative movement, improved agricultural operations, development of village and cottage industries and youth programme were also arranged.

A large number of Adult Literacy Centres, Mahila Samities, Balwadis, and Youth Camps continued to function. Cultural functions

were held at different places. Village Leaders' Training Camps were also organised.

Under the Health Programme, an expenditure of Rs. 1,79,853.21 was incurred. This amount does not include the amount spent by the Tripura Territorial Council in providing medical services from the Primary Health Centre and rural dispensaries under their control.

The activities undertaken under the Health Programme include provision of drinking water facilities in villages, arrangement for disinfecting wells, introduction of sanitary latrines, first aid through village level workers and propaganda in respect of health and sanitation measures through exhibitions and baby shows.

Construction of roads was another important activity in the Blocks. During the year about 13 miles of road and 39 bridges/culverts were constructed. A number of culverts were improved. Total expenditure was Rs. 2,35,098/-.

A sum of Rs- 18,000/- was advanced as loan under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for construction of 13 houses in selected village areas in 2 Blocks.

PRINTING & STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

1. MANAGEMENT.

The Superintendent of Printing & Stationery is in charge of the Department. He manages all work of the Department under the supervision of Finance Secretary. The staff strength of the Department consists of one Gazetted officer, fiftyseven industrial employees and eighteen ministerial and other employees.

The Tripura Administration has been declared by the Government of India to be a non-paying unit as regards forms and stationery stores required by it for use in its various offices. All stationery

stores including standardised forms required for office use are, therefore, procured from the Government of India Forms Store and the Stationery Office, Calcutta free of cost. In the absence of direct rail link to Agartala these articles are transported either by air or through Assam Rail Link. Transport costs, therefore, are very heavy. During the year under review expenditure for transport was of the order of Rs. 40,679.58 as against Rs 18,169.06 in 1960-61.

As the supply of forms and stationery stores is not regular and timely, the standardised forms are locally printed and stationery stores locally purchased with a view to meeting urgent demands. In 1960-61, 11 kinds of standardised forms of the Government of India had to be printed in the Administration Press and ex-post-facto sanction of the Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery, India, obtained. In the year under review 15 kinds of such forms were printed. Stationery worth Rs. 27,867.07 was purchased.

2. TRIPURA GAZETTE.

The responsibility for the publication and distribution of the Tripura Gazette rests with this Department. The Gazette is published weekly on Saturdays. But extra-ordinary issues of the Gazette are published as and when necessary. In the year under review 53 weekly issues and 158 extra-ordinary issues of the Gazette were published.

300 copies of each issue are being printed, of which 265 copies are distributed free and 22 copies are subscribed.

3. PRESS.

1361 kinds of forms were printed in the Press during the year, the number of copies of each form varying from 200 to 12,00,000. In 1961-62, 154 requisitions were received, out of which 112 requisitions pertaining to that year and 34 requisitions pertaining to the previous year were complied with, thus leaving a balance of 42. During the year under review approximately 10,122 reams of Fools-cap paper were consumed in the Press.

Plant and machinery with other materials required for the Press are purchased through the Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Stationery Office, Calcutta. Cost is, however, borne by the Tripura Administration. During the year under review press materials worth Rs. 7,241.94 were purchased.

4. GENERAL.

On account of development works undertaken in connection with the Five Year Plans, the number of offices under the Tripura Administration has increased. Requirement and consumption of forms, etc., have also increased proportionately. With a view to meeting the pressure of increased works, it has become necessary to expand the press in all its branches. No expansion could be undertaken during the first two Plans. Provision of Rs. 4,58,200/- has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the expansion of the Press. With the completion of the expansion scheme, the press will be equipped with up-to-date machines and it is expected that quality of printing and output of the Press will considerably improve.

As there is no space for construction of new building in the existing press area, it has been decided to shift the press to the Arundhutinagar area.

To cope with the increased volume of work, a second shift was introduced with effect from the 1st November, 1961.

The Tripura Territorial Council and all its offices have been declared by the Government of India as paying Departments as regards forms and stationery stores. Any supply made or work done for the Council is charged for.

Receipt on account of sale of Government publications, priced forms, etc., including realisation from Tripura Territorial Council for supply made and work done was Rs. 18,143.25 during 1961-62.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

For the purpose of the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules, the entire Territory is treated as one Unit. The Chief Secretary functions as Head of this Department and the Additional District Magistrate as the Head of Office. The State Transport Authority which consists of seven members is the controlling authority of all transport vehicles in the Territory. The District Magistrate & Collector functions as the Chairman of this Body and the Registering Authority, Motor Vehicles (the Additional District Magistrate) is the Secretary of the State Transport Authority. The main functions of the State Transport Authority are :—

- (i) issue of route permits for transport as well as Stage Carriage vehicles ;
- (ii) fixation of rates of fare/freight for the transport of goods and passengers ;
- (iii) improvements of transport of goods within and outside the Territory.

In accordance with the provision of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, the Superintendent of Police is responsible for enforcement of the traffic rules

In addition to his function as Secretary of the State Transport Authority, the Addl. District Magistrate also exercises the powers of (1) the Registering Authority, (2) the Licensing Authority and (3) the Taxing Officer. In this capacity he is responsible for the issue of registration and fitness certificates for motor vehicles, matters relating to transfer of ownership of vehicles, grant and renewal of driving licenses, issue of duplicate driving licenses, issue of tax tokens and realisation of other taxes and fees under the prescribed rules and grant of exemptions therefrom.

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 and the

Tax Rules, 1933 are in force in the Territory. No new measure for taxation was introduced during the year under report. In view, however, of the improvement of the condition of roads in the Territory, the Administration reviewed the Bus fare and the freight charges and reduced rates were under consideration.

The number of new vehicles, category-wise registered during the period from 1. 4. 61 to 31. 3. 62 are as mentioned below :—

Private Cars (TRA )	...	...	48
Contract Carriages (TRT )	...	...	1
Public Goods Carriers (TRL )	...	...	42
Motor Cycles (TRM )	...	...	15
Trailers (TRW )	...	...	9
Tractor (TRQ )	...	...	1
Stage Carriage (TRS )	...	...	Nil
Government Vans (TRV )	...	...	7

The total number of vehicles category-wise as on 31. 3. 62 stood as follows :—

Private Car (TRA )	...	...	...	338
Contract Carriages (TRT )	...	...	...	191
Public Goods Carriers (TRL )	...	...	...	575
Motor Cycles (TRM )	...	...	...	56
Trailers (TRW )	...	...	...	112
Tractors (TRQ )	...	...	...	28
Stage Carriages (TRS )	...	...	...	181
Government Vans (TRV )	...	...	...	20

1501

The number of driving licences and learners' licences issued during the year were 47 and 92 respectively. The total revenue

collected during 1961-62 was Rs. 1,67,471.59 nP. as against the establishment cost of Rs. 22,540.81 nP.

Steps have been taken to set up a State Transport Undertaking under the Road Transport Corporation Act of 1950. In the Third Five Year Plan of the Territory, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been included in the plan for this purpose. With the gradual improvement of road system in the Territory the number of vehicles continued to increase. In order, however, to ensure satisfactory service, the State Transport Authority decided that in respect of goods transport vehicles of post 1957 models only would be accepted for registration. In the case of stage carriages certain specifications have been laid down to ensure minimum comfort to the travelling public. Under the various development schemes, new kutcha jeepable roads are being opened in many parts of the Territory. Such roads are capable of taking light traffic during the dry season. Special facilities are given to the operators of contract carriages to run jeeps to provide cheaper and quicker means of transport.

In so far as Inter-State problems are concerned, the contiguous Indian area to this Territory through which operation of transport vehicles on inter-state route is necessary, is the District of Cachar (Assam) only. The reciprocal agreement on the basis of the Draft Model Rules for Inter-State Transport which was entered into with the State Transport Authority, Assam, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Many of the displaced persons, who migrated to this Territory from East Pakistan, took to transport undertaking as a means of livelihood. These persons have been given all facilities in regard to the operation of motor transport. As their finances are meagre and the scope for expansion of transport business by individual operator is limited, they are being encouraged to form one or more viable units of Transport Agencies in accordance with the recommendations of the Inter-State Transport Commission.

ORGANISATION & METHOD & VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE VIGILANCE :

The Vigilance Cell was created in 1955. It has since been reorganised as a separate Department. Since its inception it has remained under the charge of the Chief Secretary. He is assisted in his work by an Under Secretary. The statistics of vigilance work done in the Territory during the period under report are given in the following statements.

An anti-corruption organisation headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police was also set up under the Administration during the year under report.

STATEMENT I FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1962.

COMPLAINTS

(Complaints include information received from all internal or external sources, such as inspection reports, audit reports, letters from other Departments, or the public etc.)

PART—A

Classification	Pending at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Action completed during the year (of Part B Below)	Break up of Col 5		
				Pending at the end of the year	Received in 1961 or earlier	Received in 1962
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 General or Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Gazetted	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-Gazetted	3	16	12	7	2	5
Total	3	16	12	7	2	5

Where a specific complaint concerns both Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers it has been shown against Gazetted.

PART—B

DETAILS OF ACTION COMPLETED ON COMPLAINTS
MENTIONED IN COL. 4 OF PART—A

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
1. Dropped without enquiry.	—	1	1
2. Dropped after enquiry.	—	—	—
3. Taken up for Departmental action as Vigilance case	—	3	3
4. Referred to or under action by S. P. E	—	—	—
5. Referred to other authorities such as State Police etc.	—	1	1
6. Other action.	—	7	7

STATEMENT II FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1962

VIGILANCE CASES (ORIGINAL)

(Vigilance cases (original) include complaints taken up for detailed enquiry which may ultimately end in departmental action ; cases referred by other departments, S. P. E, State Police, State Governments etc. for departmental action. Figures of Appeals, Review, and Memorials/petitions/representations arising out of departmental action has been shown separately in Statement III).

PART—A

Classification	Pending at beginning of the year	Started during the year	Disposed of during the year (of Part B below)	Pending at the end of the year	Details of Col. 5	
					Started in 1961 or earlier	Started in 1962
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gazetted Officers						
Corruption cases	9	—	—	9	9	—
Other cases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	—	—	9	9	—
Non-Gazetted Officers						
Corruption cases	38	3	5	36	31	5
Other cases	52	30	20	62	36	26
Total	90	33	25	98	67	31
GRAND TOTAL	99	33	25	107	76	31

Corruption cases include cases of illegal gratification, misappropriation, cheating, breach of trust, abuse of official position.

PART—B

DETAILS OF CASES DISPOSED OF VIDE COLUMN 4 OF PART A.

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
1. Dismissal	—	2	2
2. Removal	—	—	—
3. Compulsory retirement	—	—	—
4. Reduction	—	7	7
5. Recovery from Pay	—	—	—
6. Withholding increment or promotion	—	6	6
7. Censure	—	2	2
8. Allowed to retire on Reduction pension	—	—	—
9. Refund of S. P. E.	—	—	—
10. Other action	—	8	8

STATEMENT III FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1962.

PART—A

VIGILANCE CASES (APPEALS, REVISION AND MEMORIALS/
PETITIONS/REPRESENTATIONS)

Classification	Pending at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Disposed of during the year (of Part B below)	Pending at the end of the year	Details of Col. 5	
					Received in 1961 or earlier	Received in 1962
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Appeals</u>						
Gazetted	—	—		—	—	—
Non-Gazetted	6	1	2	—	4	1
Total	6	1	2	5	4	1
<u>Reviews</u>						
Gazetted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Gazetted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Memorials/Petitions/Representations</u>						
Gazetted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Gazetted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total	6	1	2	5	4	1

PART—B

DETAILS OF APPEALS ETC. CASES DISPOSED OF VIDE COL. 4 OF PART A.

Details	Appeals		Review		Memorials/Peti- tions/Representa- tions	
	Gazetted	Non- Gazetted	Gazetted	Non- Gazetted	Gazetted	Non- Gazetted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Penalty set-aside	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penalty reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penalty enhanced	—	—	—	—	—	—
Case remitted for further proceedings	—	1	—	—	—	—
Appeal rejected	—	1	—	—	—	—

TIME ANALYSIS OF DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY
OF COMPLAINTS, VIGILANCE CASES ETC.

DISPOSAL

	Number disposed of in less than one month	Number disposed of in 1-3 months	Number disposed of in 3-6 months	Number disposed of in 6-9 months	Number disposed of in 9-12 months	Number Disposed of in over a year but in less than two years	Number disposed of in over one or two years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Compla- ints.	9	2	—	1	—	—	—
Vigilance cases.	1	4	6	6	4	3	1
Appeal Review Etc.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

PENDENCY

	Number pending for less than one month	Number pending for 1-3 months	Number pending for 3-6 months	Number pending for 6-9 months	Number pending for 9-12 months	Number pending for over a year but less than two years	Number pending for over two years
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Complaints.	4	—	2	—	1	—	—
Vigilance cases.	11	30	9	17	11	21	8
Appeal, Review Etc.	—	4	1	—	—	—	—

O. & M. ACTIVITIES :

The O. & M. Cell previously functioned as part of the Secretariat Administration Department. As a result of the re-organisation of the Administrative set-up with effect from the 1st June, 1961, it has been organised as a separate Department.

The O. & M. Department is responsible for the following activities :—

- (1) Training of Ministerial Staff in Tripura.
- (2) Preparation of Departmental Manuals.
- (3) Inspection of Offices.
- (4) Watching of progress and disposal of work in the various Departments/Offices
- (5) General enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures in Government offices.

BROAD OBJECTIVES OF THE O. & M. WORK ARE :

- (1) To standardise the work and to define clearly the responsibility of each member of the staff so as to achieve maximum efficiency.

- (2) To arrange inspections in order to enforce compliance with rules, regulations and instructions issued from time to time
- (3) To conduct case studies with a view to finding the causes of delay and removing bottlenecks.
- (4) To impart training to ministerial staff in office procedure, financial and other service matters so as to improve their efficiency and utility in public service.

SET-UP OF O. & M. ORGANISATION :

The Chief Secretary is the principal O. & M. Officer of the Administration. He is assisted in his work by one of the Under Secretaries. The O. & M. Section consists of a nucleus staff which, besides rendering Secretariat assistance to the Under Secretary, is presently engaged on work relating to recording and indexing of old files.

In subordinate organisations the Heads of the Departments have been appointed as O. & M. Officers and they are responsible to ensure compliance with all the instructions issued by the Chief O. & M. Officer from time to time.

During the year under report the O. & M. Department completed the compilation of the following Manuals :—

- (1) Hospital Manual.
- (2) Food & Civil Supplies Manual
- (3) District Manual.

The recording and indexing work proceeded apace and the work is expected to be completed by the middle of 1962-63

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The highest Judiciary in Tripura is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Shri T. N. R. Thirumalpad continued to function as the Judicial Commissioner during the year.

The Judicial Commissioner of this Territory is also the Judicial Commissioner for Manipur. He holds Court in Tripura for about two weeks in a month.

The total receipts in the Judicial Commissioner's court during the year under report amounted to Rs. 46,450/- as compared to Rs. 36,469/- during the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 37,000/-.

The following statement shows the number of cases filed, pending and disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the last five years :

Year	Nature of cases/suits					
	Civil			Criminal		
	Institu- tions	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Institu- tions	Total for disposal	Disposed of
1958	105	160	42	83	120	57
1959	98	216	51	114	178	80
1960	126	294	84	165	260	159
1961	144	350	130	78	183	115
1962 (Upto 31st March)	25	336	90	29	161	94

Pending upto the end of March :—

Civil— 246

Criminal— 67

The comparative study reveals that there has been a gradual increase in the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Court of Judicial Commissioner.

There are 10 Civil Courts in Tripura subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of which one is the District Judge's Court.

one is the Subordinate Judge's Court and the remaining eight are Courts of Munsiffs.

The District Judge also functions as Sessions Judge, Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, Presiding Officer of Labour Court, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Land Acquisition Judge. The Subordinate Judge is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge

There are one District Magistrate, two Addl. District Magistrates, one Senior Deputy Magistrate and 38 Stipendiary Magistrates to try criminal cases.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of during the period under report in different Subordinate Civil Courts is as follows ;—

Name of the courts	Nature of the suits/cases	Institution	Disposed of
1. District and Sessions Judge	Civil appeal & cases	370	342
	Cr. Motion		
	Cr. appeal	260	256
	Spl. cases		
	Sessions Case.	33	41
2. Sub-Judge's court	Civil appeal	69	4
	Civil suits & cases	224	294
3. Addl. Sub-Judge's court	Civil suits & cases	151	14
	Civil appeal	100	12
4. Dharmanagar Munsiff's court	Civil suits & cases.	215	222
5. Kailashahar " "	"	357	336
6. Kamalpur " "	"	193	143
7. Khowai " "	"	141	180
8. Sadar " "	"	736	635
9. Sonamura " "	"	72	67
10. Udaipur " "	"	178	145
11. Belonia " "	"	166	168
		3265	2859

The total receipts in the District & Sessions Judge's Court and Courts subordinate thereto during the period under report amounted to Rs. 54,200/-

LEGISLATION AND LAWS.

During the year under report Shri T P. Choudhury continued to hold the charge of the office of the Legal Remembrancer.

Being a Centrally Administered Area there is no legislation in this Territory. The legislative functions of the Administration are, therefore, confined to sending proposals to the Government of India for extension of suitable Acts of other States to this Territory under the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950) and framing of rules under different Acts.

During the year 1961-62 the Central Government under section 2 of the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950, extended to this Territory the following Acts of other States, namely :—

- (i) The Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932) and (ii) The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1960 (West Bengal Act 23 of 1960).

Besides, the Acts mentioned above, Lok Sabha also passed the following Act for the territory, namely :—

- (i) The Union Territories (Stamp & Court fees Laws) Act, 1961 (No. 33 of 1961).

The following rules were framed under the different Acts in force, namely :—

- (i) The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Rules, 1961.
- (ii) The Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules, 1961.

A provision of Rs. 14,800/- was made in the budget against the head "27-Administration of Justice-B. I-Law Officers" The amount was sufficient to meet the cost, on account of litigation.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The Directorate of Industries is responsible for the implementation of all Schemes relating to Industries in the Territory. Shri M. K. Majumder continued to hold charge of the office of the Director of Industries during the year 1961-62. He was assisted by the following officers and other members of staff.

(a) Class II Officers	...	...	6
(b) Other Class III Officers	...	...	27
(c) Ministerial staff	...	...	49
			<hr/> 82 <hr/>

The strength of technical & non-technical staff posted at different places in connection with implementation of schemes was as under :—

(i) Technical (Class II )	...	...	2
(ii) Class III (Technical )	...	...	137
(iii) Class III (Non-Technical )	...	...	43
			<hr/> 182 <hr/>

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.**TRAINING.**

(i) Training in the various trades viz., weaving, basketry, blacksmithy, carpentry and handmade paper in the three Industrial Institutes at Agartala, Kailashahar and Bagafa set-up in First Plan period was continued. 93 persons completed training from these Institutes during the year under review. Some of them were engaged for work on wage basis and the others were organised under the co-operative fold

MOBILE TRAINING INSTITUTES AND TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRE.

(ii) Under the programme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, training in weaving & spinning was imparted to tribals in remote

places in three Mobile Training Institutes. During the year 32 persons completed training in those Institutes. Two Training-Cum-Production Centres also provided training to 21 persons in ghani oil and carpentry. The trained persons started production on co-operative basis. Preliminary work for starting two more centres in weaving were undertaken during 1961-62.

Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar set-up under Craftsmen Training Programme continued to function in 1961-62. 60 persons completed institutional training in different engineering trades viz., blacksmithy, carpentry, motor car mechanics, electricity, fitting, metal turning and welding. 89 more persons are receiving training.

Preliminary work for starting 4 Model Units, three in carpentry and one in blacksmithy for giving training in commercial production to 120 persons during Third Plan period was taken in hand. An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakhs was spent in 1961-62 on this account. Besides, one Model Unit at Panisagar in blacksmithy was continued.

MARKETING.

The activities of the Central Marketing Organisation were expanded during 1961-62. Its working capital was raised by Rs. 2 lakhs as a result of which this organisation was in a position to market finished goods after outright purchase from different Industrial Units of the value of Rs. 4.75 lakhs. This organisation also supplied raw materials worth Rs. 1.50 lakhs at reasonable price to the various production units in the Territory. The sales emporia set up at different market places also continued to render free service in marketing of finished products.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

A sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was given as loan to 37 small scale Industries units under the programme "State Aid to Industries." A further sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs was advanced to 30 units under the

Scheme for the gainful employment of displaced persons in the Territory.

PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA.

Wide publicity was given to industrial products of Tripura both inside and outside the Territory through hoardings, posters, etc. One mobile van was purchased for displaying industrial products of this Territory in different places. A booklet each on Sericulture, Handloom & Bee-keeping was prepared during the year in order to acquaint the public with the various processes of setting up these industries. Three exhibitions were organised by the Directorate where various articles produced by the industrial units of Tripura were effectively displayed.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.

In order to encourage the growth of industries in the Territory arrangements were made to provide sheds at fair rent with other common facilities, such as, water supply, power, supply of raw materials, marketing of products, credits, etc. to nine units in the Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar. The average quarterly production of these units during 1961-62 was of the value of Rs. 78,000/-. It is proposed to set up two more Industrial Estates during the Third Plan period, one each at Udaipur and Kumarghat. While the Construction work of the Industrial Estate at Udaipur has been undertaken during the year, preliminaries for setting up the Estate at Kumarghat are being worked out.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.

The Statistical Organisation was set up during the Second Plan period. The Organisation continued to function during the year under report. Besides collection of statistics required in connection with preparation of developmental schemes and reviews the organisation conducted an intensive survey of all industrial units existing in this Territory during the year. The survey report is under preparation.

MANAGERIAL & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES.

Seven Co-operative Societies were given financial assistance in the shape of grant for employment of Managerial & Technical Staff so as to facilitate the development of the societies during the infant stages. An amount of Rs. 0.248 lakhs was spent during the year for implementation of this programme.

HANDLOOMS.

The main objectives underlying the schemes undertaken for the development of Handloom industry in the Territory are to improve the quality of products, arrange for their marketing, and to provide financial assistance to the units. In order to achieve these objectives the following steps were taken during 1961-62.

(i) improved looms and accessories worth Rs. 9 400/- were distributed to weavers ;

(ii) improved dyeing facilities were made available in different places ;

(iii) the products were marketed through the Central Marketing Organisation by purchasing them from the producers. Supply of right type of raw materials at reasonable cost was also ensured and Sales Emporia continued to function in different market places rendering free service in selling handloom fabrics ;

(iv) rebate on sale of handloom fabrics was allowed to encourage use of handloom ;

(v) subsidy on transport cost of yarn was paid in order to reduce production cost. A sum of Rs. 44,000/- was distributed as working capital loan for 89 looms and share capital loan of Rs 3,035/- was paid to 170 weavers for joining Co-operative Societies during the year. Total expenditure for the implementation of schemes under Handloom Development Programme was Rs. 0.833 lakh;

SERICULTURE.

Under the programme for development of Sericulture industry in Tripura two Demonstration Centres, one on Eri rearing at Bishramgonj and the other on Tassar rearing at Champaknagar, which were established towards the end of 1959-60 continued to function in 1961-62. Another Centre on Eri rearing was started at Karamcherra in 1960-61. An area of 3.10 acres of land was brought under cultivation of Eri-Mulberry and $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres prepared for cultivation. Production in the Centres was 65 Kg cocoons, 5 Kg yarn 182 seed cocoons were also harvested 122 disease free layings were distributed to interested sericulturists. Demonstration in the technique of rearing of silk-worms, spinning of yarns, etc. were held to acquaint the sericulturists with the technique of production. 25 families took sericulture as subsidiary occupation during the year Training was imparted to 12 literate mozdoors. Preliminary work for setting up another Centre at Santirbazar has been started.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Schemes for the development of Bee-Keeping and Gur Khand-sary industries continued to be implemented departmentally. During the year 8 Sub-stations, one model apiary and one area office were continued under the Bee-keeping scheme. During the year 1678 Kg. of honey were produced Under the programme for the development of gur & khand-sary industry 213 demonstrations in the improved process of production were held in different places. 368 cane growers were trained in the use of improved crushers and production of khand-sary sugar. 13 cane crushers and 5 boiling pans were distributed to cane growers at subsidised price. 4703 M. T. of gur and 15 M. T. of khand-sary sugar were produced by the cane growers in 1961-62.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

(INTRODUCTION OF METRIC SYSTEM)

The Rajasthan Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 has been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura for enforcing the Central Weights & Measures Act.

ENFORCEMENT :

The provisions of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 as extended to the Union Territory of Tripura were brought into force as follows :—

(i) the metric units of mass have been made compulsory in Agartala Municipal area from 1-10-1960 and will become compulsory in the remaining areas from 1-4-1962.

(ii) the Metric capacity measures have been brought into force in the Agartala Municipal area from 1-4-1961 and will become compulsory from 1-4-1962.

(iii) Metric Length Measures have been brought into force in the whole of the Union Territory of Tripura from 1-11-1961 and will become compulsory from 1-10-1962.

LICENSING OF MANUFACTURERS, REPAIRERS & DEALERS OF METRIC WEIGHTS & MEASURES :

(i) During the year, one manufacturing licence and one repairing licence for metric weights and measures was issued and 46 dealers for dealing in metric weights and measures were given licences

(ii) Steps will be taken to appoint as many dealers for metric weights and measures as possible so that there might be at least one dealer for metric weights and measures in each important town & village.

PROCUREMENT OF WEIGHTS :

There being only one manufacturer of metric weights in Tripura, the demand for metric weights could not be met by him and as such 9475 pieces of metric weights were purchased from Bihar during the year.

ELIMINATION OF OLD WEIGHTS :

Metric weights became compulsory in Agartala Municipal area from 1-10-1960. By and by large metric weights were used during the year 1961-62. With a view to eliminating non-standard weights, shops were inspected and non-standard weights seized. A notification under section 23 of the Rajasthan Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 as extended to the Union Territory of Tripura for prosecution of traders using non-standard weights was issued in March, 1962.

PUBLICITY :

With a view to making the public metric-minded, the metric system is being given publicity in the following manner :—

1. Advertisement in the local newspapers.
2. Display of hoardings at important places at Agartala town as well as outlying sub-divisional Head quarters and important trading centres.
3. Display of plated charts on the body of the motor buses plying on the roads in Tripura.
4. Distribution of pamphlets, folders and leaflets, conversion tables and handbills to the public.
5. Participation in the important exhibitions where the system is explained to public.
6. Display of posters on the street walls and in front of shops and through cinema slides in the cinema houses.
7. Demonstration of metric system of weights in the different markets and traders' shops.

8. Discussions in the public meetings and information Centre

9. Microphonic announcements and arranging of shows of films on metric system.

In order to associate public in adoption of metric weights and measures, 25 local metric committees were formed in important villages and towns of Tripura. Steps are being taken to form more metric committees to educate the public in the use of metric weights and measures and make recommendations for the appointment of licensed dealers in metric weights & measures in their areas.

EXPENDITURE :

Total expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62 was Rs. 74,950.96 nP.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department of the Tripura Administration consists of two Direction Offices (those of the Principal Engineer and the Superintending Engineer) with Headquarters at Agartala and eight Executive Offices (with an Executive Engineer at the head of each Office excepting the Mechanical Sub-Division Office where a Sub-Divisional Officer is in charge). The activities of the Public Works Department are divided into the following five branches, viz. (i) Buildings, (ii) Roads, (iii) Electric Supply (iv) Mechanical works (workshop) and (v) Minor Irrigation and Flood Protection.

Besides the Principal Engineer and the Superintending Engineer the sanctioned strength of the Public Works Department consists of seven Executive Engineers, one Surveyor of Works, 34 Assistant Engineers, one Assistant Architect and 107 Overseers.

Shri R. K. Saha is the Principal Engineer and the Head of the Department. He is also ex-officio Secretary of the Public Works

Department. He has under his direct control the following officers :—

1. The Surveyor of Works for structural design and quantity surveying.
2. The Assistant Architect for Architectural Design.
3. The Executive Engineer, Agartala Division No I.
4. The Executive Engineer, Agartala Division No. II.
5. The Executive Engineer, Agartala Division No III., and
6. The Executive Engineer, Electrical & Mechanical Division, Agartala.

The Northern Division, Dharmanagar, the Southern Division, Udaipur, the Minor Irrigation Division and the Independent Mechanical Sub-Division are under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, Addl. Circle, which post is held by Shri A. K. Sen.

COMMUNICATIONS :

A provision of Rs. 320 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the development of roads under Public Works Department, Tripura. This provision has been found to be inadequate and a proposal has been sent to the Government of India to raise the ceiling to Rs. 370 lakhs.

(A) MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS :

A sum of Rs. 57.54 lakhs was spent during 1961-62.

(B) BRIDGES :

The construction of a bridge over the Howrah river near Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.26 lakhs was taken up during the year 1961-62. 38% of the work was completed by the end of March, 1962. The scheme relating to the construction of a bridge over the Gumati river on Bishramganj-Udaipur Road at an estimated cost

of Rs. 14.66 lakhs and another bridge over Burima river on Bishalgarh Diversion road at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.62 lakhs were sanctioned and tenders for these works called for.

(C) HOUSING :

Under the Housing programme, the following schemes were taken up for implementation in Tripura :—

- (1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.
- (2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme
- (3) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.
- (4) Slum Clearance Scheme.
- (5) Village Housing Projects Scheme.
- (6) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

FLOOD PROTECTION :

Against a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs made in the Third Five Year Plan for Flood protection works, a sum of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was spent during the year. Construction of protective works in the Feni river at Sabroom was completed. The work relating to the construction of embankment for Kailashahar town is in progress. The embankment of Agartala town at certain places was found to be inadequate. The raising and strengthening of the embankment of this town was taken up in 1961 and 75% of the work has been completed. The provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs made in the Third Five Year Plan for Flood Protection Works has been found to be inadequate and the Government of India have been approached to increase the provision to Rs. 27.81 lakhs.

POWER :

A provision of Rs. 73.00 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for Power Scheme which includes Rs. 40.00 lakhs for Hydro-Electric Schemes. Against this provision, a sum of Rs. 7.97 lakhs was spent during the year 1961-62.

A power House at Khowai was put into commission during the year. The work of electrification of Teliamura neared completion and that of Melagarh was in progress, and expected to be completed during the year 1962-63. Extension of overhead lines from Dharmanagar to Half-long-cherra Tea Estate and Dharmanagar Rly. Station was in progress.

IRRIGATION :

Against a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs made in the Third Five Year Plan for Minor Irrigation Schemes, a sum of Rs. 3.78 lakhs was spent during the year 1961-62. The works relating to execution of 10 Minor Irrigation Schemes and 2 Reclamation schemes were in progress. 19 new Minor Irrigation schemes which were sanctioned during the year were also taken up. Some more Minor Irrigation schemes were investigated and their estimates were under preparation.

DEPOSIT WORKS (PLAN) :

The Public Works Department was entrusted the following Deposit Works of the Agartala Municipality :—

- (i) Agartala Water Supply Scheme Phase I— Rs. 23.63 Lakhs,
- (ii) Agartala Drainage Scheme Phase I— Rs. 22.77 "
- (iii) Improvement of Agartala Town Road— Rs. 12.02 "

The progress on these works during the year was as follows :—

(I) AGARTALA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PHASE I (RS. 23.63 LAKHS)

Most of the material for laying pipes and erecting Filtration Plant was collected. Civil works remained in progress. Tenders for laying mains were received and the work was awarded on contract. Expenditure incurred on this scheme during 1961-62 was Rs. 8.80 lakhs.

Estimate amounting to Rs 23.59 lakhs for Second Phase of the work was also approved by the Government of India.

(II) AGARTALA DRAINAGE SCHEME PHASE I (RS. 22.77 LAKHS)

Works for 3 longitudinal drainage were awarded to a contractor but could not be completed as the contractor abandoned the work. The expenditure on the work during 1961-62 was Rs. 0.78 lakh.

**(III) IMPROVEMENT OF AGARTALA TOWN ROAD
(RS. 12.02 LAKHS)**

Expenditure incurred on the work during 1961-62 was Rs. 2.42 lakhs. It is expected to be completed during 1962-63.

WORKSHOP :

All Government machinery including Road Making machinery are being looked after by the Public Works Department Workshop. During 1961-62 the Workshop handled as many as 1018 jobs for repairs of Government machinery as mentioned below :—

No. of job cards for repairs to jeeps...	...	...	...	726
No. of job cards for repairs to Trucks	...	...	...	95
No. of job cards for repairs to Road Rollers	...	...	...	107
No. of job cards for repairs to Stone Crushers	...	...	...	48
No. of job cards for repairs to Concrete Mixing Machine	...	...	...	20
No. of job cards for Vibrators	...	...	...	22
				<hr/> 1018

C. D. BLOCK WORKS :

There are proposals for construction of buildings for establishment of Block Headquarters at Khowai, Melagarh & Udaipur. The scheme for Block Headquarters at Melagarh was sanctioned for Rs. 0.22 lakh and the work taken up during the year.

TRANSMITTING & RECEIVING STATION OF ALL INDIA RADIO :

There is a proposal for installation of 10 K. W. medium wave Transmitting & Receiving Station of All India Radio at Agartala. An estimate of Rs. 8.74 lakhs has been framed and forwarded for technical approval.

Expenditure incurred by the Tripura Public Works Department during the last five years is shown below :

1956-57	...	...	Rs. 102.68 lakhs.
1957-58	...	...	Rs. 196.11 lakhs.
1958-59	...	...	Rs. 148.88 lakhs.
1959-60	...	...	Rs. 169.46 lakhs.
1960-61	...	...	Rs. 212.71 lakhs.
1961-62	...	...	Rs. 166.74 lakhs (preliminary)

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The affairs of the Agartala Municipality were previously managed by elected Commissioners. In April, 1955 the Commissioners resigned *enbloc* and the management of the Municipality was, therefore, taken up by the Government on the 25th April of that year under Section 292 of the Tripura Municipal Act. The District Magistrate, Tripura, was appointed as Administrator of the Municipality. During the year under report the management of the Municipality continued to be under the Administrator. He was

assisted by an Executive Officer and a Municipal Engineer during the period under report.

As the Tripura Municipal Act was found to be out-dated and inadequate to augment the sources of income of the Municipality for meeting day to day expenditure, the Act was repealed and the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 was extended to the Territory with effect from the 15th August, 1961. This Act contains adequate provisions for levy of tax, rate and fee on Holdings, water supply, conservancy, trades, profession and Callings, etc. which were not assessable under the Tripura Municipal Act. It will take sometime before the Municipality is able to increase its income as a result of the enforcement of this Act because the assessment of tax, rate and fee is still being worked out. Pending full enforcement of this Act, the Municipality has to depend upon financial assistance from the Government of India. As against a sum of Rs. 4,09,700/- proposed for grant-in-aid to the Municipality during the financial year 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 3,20,000/- was made available.

For the preservation of health and sanitation of the Agartala town, the normal programme such as the disposal of night soil and town refuse, maintenance and clearance of drains, sweeping of town roads and markets, watering of streets, inoculation and vaccination and killing and disposal of street dogs was carried out regularly during the period under report. No epidemic broke out in 1961-62. The general health of the population of the town was on the whole satisfactory.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS UNDER SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN :

For the improvement of the Agartala town as also to provide necessary amenities to the people inhabiting it, six schemes costing Rs. 31.88 lakhs namely, (1) Drainage, (2) Water Works, (3) Roads, (4) Park & Gardening, (5) Town Hall and (6) Market were taken up during the Second Five Year Plan by the Municipality. The Park & Garden schemes was dropped. The Drainage and Water Works schemes have been carried over to Third Five Year Plan for completion..

A Scheme relating to sewerage was included in the Third Plan. The total provision relating to this scheme included in the Third Plan is as follows :—

(i) Drainage—	contd	...	Rs. 25·42 lakhs.
(ii) Water Works—	-do-	...	Rs. 30·00 lakhs.
(iii) Sewerage—	New	...	Rs. 3·00 lakhs.

DRAINAGE SCHEME :

The execution of the scheme has been entrusted to the Public Works Department of the Tripura Administration. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was given to the Agartala Municipality (50% as loan and 50% as grant) during the year for the implementation of the scheme. The work relating to this scheme is in progress. Total expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1962 was Rs. 0·33672 lakh.

WATER WORKS :

The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 48 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 18·44 lakhs was given to the Municipality during the Second Plan period on the basis of 50% as grant and 50% as loan. A further amount of Rs. 17·00 lakhs was given during 1961–62 on the same basis. The expenditure incurred on the scheme upto the end of March, 1962 was Rs. 20·53610 lakhs. The works relating to this scheme which are being executed by the Public Works Department are making steady progress.

Implementation of Sewerage Scheme will be taken up during 1964–65.

ROAD :

The scheme relating to the improvement of the town roads was taken up during the Second Plan period with a target of metalling of 9½ miles of roads and constructing 32 Culverts at an estimated cost of Rs. 4·30 lakhs. Upto the end of March, 1962 metalling of 10·63 miles of town roads and construction of 33 Culverts were completed. The

total expenditure incurred upto the 31st March, 1962 out of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 4.30 lakhs given to the Municipality was Rs. 3,78,014/-.

TOWN HALL :

In order to satisfy the long felt demand of the town people, a scheme for the construction of a Town Hall was taken up during 1959-60 with a plan provision of Rs. 1 lakh. The amount was given to the Municipality as grant by the Government. The construction of a Community Hall, two Store Rooms and Lavatory, electrical and sanitary fittings has been completed. Expenditure incurred upto the end of 31st March, 1962 was Rs. 0.609 lakh. Construction of a reading room is expected to be completed during 1962-63 and the expenditure will be met out of the balance available with the Municipality.

MARKET :

The Market scheme envisaged the construction of three new markets at Durga Chowmuhani, Dhaleswar, Maharajganj Hawker's market and reconstruction of Battala Bazar. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 3.14 lakhs was given to the Agartala Municipality as loan during the 2nd plan period. Land dispute in the market area stood in the way of expeditious implementation of the market scheme. Construction work of Maharajganj Hawker's Market and Durga Choumuhani market has been taken up. Most of the shops of Durgachoumuhani market have been completed and let out to the Shop Keepers on reasonable monthly rent. Site of Dhaleswar market has been selected by a Selection Committee and land acquisition proposal has already been made. Construction of meat and fish stall at Battala Bazar has been started and is making progress.

NON-PLAN DEVELOPMENT WORKS :

Besides the Plan Schemes, some non-plan development schemes were also undertaken during the 2nd Plan period for extending Municipal amenities to the Public. An amount of Rs 43,000/-

was given to the Municipality as grant for the construction of a Bus Stand. The work relating to soling and metalling of the Bus Stand was completed. Expenditure incurred upto 31. 3. 62 was Rs. 0'3481 lakh.

A sum of Rs. 12.021 lakhs was given to the Municipality as grant by the Government for metalling and black topping the main town roads. The work was entrusted to the P. W. Department of the Tripura Administration. A major portion of the town roads has been black topped and metalled. The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 9,42,743/-.

HARIJAN WELFARE :

In order to give better and rent free housing accommodation to the Harijans and Sweepers in the employ of the Municipality, two Projects one at Ramnagar and the other at Indranagar for construction of 60 tenements were taken up by the Municipality under Slum Clearance Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.08 lakhs during the 2nd Plan period. For the implementation of these projects a sum of Rs. 1.98 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India as loan and subsidy. Rs. 67,320/- was made available during the 2nd Plan period for this purpose. During the year 1961-62 a further sum of Rs. 63,180/- was given to the Municipality on the same basis.

Construction of 36 tenements was completed. 12 tenements are under construction. The expenditure incurred upto March, 1962 was Rs. 1,09,829/-.

Besides the above non-plan Development Works, Rs. 1,00,000/- was given as grant to the Agartala Municipality for improvement of cutcha roads and Rs. 76,000/- for improvement of market (as non-plan scheme) during 1961-62. It has been decided to utilise this amount in metalling 12 roads in the town and construction of buildings in the fire gutted area of the Maharajganj Bazar. The work is expected to be completed during 1962-63.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE :
1960-61 :

INCOME,		EXPENDITURE.
Collection from rates, taxes and fees. ...	Rs. 1,52,982/-	Rs. 3,54,462/-
Annual recurring Govt. Grant ...	Rs. 20,000/-	
Addl. Grant.	Rs. 3,64,900/-	
	Rs. 5,37,882/-	

1961-62 :

INCOME,		EXPENDITURE.
Collection from rates, taxes and fees, etc....	Rs. 1,49,179/-	Rs. 5,20,233/-
Annual recurring Govt. Grant.	Rs. 20,000/-	
Addl. Grant. ...	Rs. 3,00,000/-	
Opening balance. ...	Rs. 1,83,420/-	
	Rs. 6,52,599/-	

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

There was no change in the constitution of the Council during the year under review. Shri Sachindra Lal Singh and Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta continued to function as the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Council respectively. Appreciable progress was made by the Council in all its spheres during the year under report. The Council carried out its administration through the five major departments viz. General Administration, Education, Health Services, Engineering and Animal Husbandry.

Shri N. L. Deb Varman continued to function as the Chief Executive Officer in-charge of General Administration Department of the Council. The General Administration Department functions as the Secretariat of the Council and is responsible for the superintendence and co-ordination of the workings of the various departments. The Council held 11 sessions during the year as against 10 in the previous year.

The Finance Committee and the Standing Committees of the Council were formed under section 31 of the Territorial Council Act, with the following members :—

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

1. Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta.
2. Shri Upendra Kumar Roy.
3. Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury.
4. Shri Kalipada Banerjee.
5. Shri Ghanashyam Dewan.
6. Shri Ershad Ali Choudhury.
7. Shri Nripendra Kumar Chakraborty.
8. Shri Birchandra Deb Barma.
9. Shri Atikul Islam.

This Committee held 4 meetings.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION.

1. Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta.
2. Shri Sanatan Sarker.
3. Shri Upendra Kumar Roy.
4. Shri Sunil Chandra Dutta.

This Committee held 11 meetings.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR HEALTH SERVICES.

1. Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta.

2. Shri Pulin Behari Roy.
3. Shri Manchor Ali.
4. Shri Kalipada Banerjee.

This Committee held 7 meetings.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENTS.

1. Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta.
2. Shri Ershad Ali Choudhury.
3. Shri Ghanashyam Dewan.
4. Smt. Basana Chakraborty.

This Committee held 3 meetings.

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ENGINEERING.

1. Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta.
2. Shri Krishnadas Bhattacharjee.
3. Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury.
4. Shri Md. Abdul Wazid.

This Committee held 8 meetings.

The Chairman of the Council continued to act as the Ex-Officio Chairman of all the Committees.

The Territorial Council Rules as approved by the Government of India were enforced in the Council with effect from February, 1962. The Rules provide for extension of benefit of pension and provident fund to the employees of the Council.

The orders governing the grant of overtime allowances to the employees of the Tripura Administration were also extended to the employees of the Council,

The scales of pay of the medical staff namely, C.A.S. Grade—1, Untrained Graduate teachers, Vety. Compounder were revised during the year under report.

COUNCIL'S BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS.

The following table shows the budget provision made for running the various departments of the Council and the expenditure incurred thereon during the financial year 1961-62.

Sl. No.	Name of the Deptt.	Budget provision	Expenditure incurred
1.	General Administration.	4,68,490/-	3,98,552.61
2.	Education.	1,10,61,900/-	1,09,00,338.67
3.	Medical & Public Health.	39,25,500/-	27,71,259.97
4.	Engineering.	1,04,94,400/-	92,78,860.46
5.	Animal Husbandry.	12,31,400/-	10,70,370.48
6.	Pension contribution.	5,300/-	2,61,460
7.	Re-imbursement to Tripura Administration.	8,68,432/-	8,68,432.00
8.	Lump Provision for revision of pay scales.	1,00,000/-	—
9.	Debt deposit & Advance.	9,81,000/-	13,87,558.10
10.	Closing balance.	30,00,000/-	—
		<u>3,21,36,422/-</u>	

INCOME OF THE COUNCIL.

Apart from the grant of Rs. 2,40,68,100/- received from the Government of India, the following income accrued to the Council's fund as revenue during the year from various sources under its control :—

1.	Education.	...	...	3,93,281.16
2.	Medical & Public Health.	...	...	25,349.68
3.	Engineering.			
	A. Rent of buildings.	...	...	1,085.90
	B. Misce. P. W. receipts	...	...	11,697.04
4.	Markets.	...	...	26,084.75
5.	Ponds.	...	...	3,197.25

6.	Ferries.	...	...	7,361.75
7.	Tanks.	...	...	470.00
8.	Animal Husbandry	...	...
	A. Other receipts,	...	...	23,210.63
	B. Milk Supply Scheme.	...	...	91,776.94
9.	Interest on loans & advances.	...	...	61.54
10.	Contribution from Govt. as			
	entertainment tax.	...	...	1,99,000.00
11.	Land revenue.	...	...	1,30,000.00
12.	Taxes on Motor Vehicles.	...	...	1,30,000.00
13.	Misc.	...	...	1,461.94
14.	Security deposit.	...	...	13 30,073 37
15.	Other conveyance advance.	...	...	8,104.25
16.	Festival advance.	...	...	1,33,976.50
17.	Permanent advance.	...	...	75.00
18.	Objection book advance.	...	...	10,720.00
19.	Cyclone advance.	...	...	3,48,095.80

REVENUE & PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE.

Shri K. P. Dutta continued as the Revenue & Public Relations Officer of the Council under overall charge of the Chief Executive Officer. This office, as hitherto, was responsible for the management of markets, ponds, ferries and tanks of the Council. It also looked after the work relating to relief measures, fairs, exhibitions, etc. During the year under report 186 Mohals were transferred from the Administration to the Council thus bringing the total number of Mohals under the Council to 343 at the end of March, 1962. The statement below gives the comparative study of the numbers of Mohals, etc. possessed by the Council, those leased out and the income derived therefrom during 1961-62 as against relevant figures for the previous year i. e., 1960-61.

Name of the properties	Number possessed		Number leased out		Income	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
Markets.	35	60	46	46	30,042.57	34,579
Ferries.	30	48	39	39	7,242.75	6,967
Ponds.	86	229	103	103	569.46	1,768.50
Tanks.	6	6	5	5	408.00	578.00

The additional 186 Mohals taken over by the Council during the year could not be leased out on rent due to non-completion of legal formalities. The rent realised on this account was thus from 157 old Mohals.

Under the Scheme for improvement of market, construction work relating to pucca stalls, foot paths, drains, latrine and sheds in the Udaipur market was taken up during the year.

Rabindra Mela was organised by the Council at Agartala in connection with Tagore Centenary Celebration. Fairs and industrial exhibitions were held at Udaipur and Belonia. Expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 1200/-.

During 1961-62, 245 families affected by fire were given gratuitous relief involving an expenditure of Rs. 9,480/-.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

Shri K. Vanchinathan, Animal Husbandry Officer continued to be in-charge of this Department. He was assisted in his work by the Dairy Development Officer, the Poultry Development Officer and the Officer in-charge of Key Village Scheme.

There were 26 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in-charge of the various Veterinary dispensaries/Key Village Centres in various parts of the Territory. One more Veterinary dispensary was opened in Sabroom during the year thus bringing the total number of

dispensaries to 11. There were 5 Mobile Veterinary units and 4 Stockman Centres at different places. A brief description of the work done by these institutions during the year is given below :

No. of cases treated	...	...	83,331
No. of Castration done	...	...	5 388
No. of vaccination/inoculation done	...	...	1,17,670

In 1961-62, 1 Rural Veterinary dispensary was opened at Teliamura and one Stockman Centre at Kanchanpur.

Under the Key Village programme the following work was done during the year :

(a) Insemination done	...	...	8818
(b) Semen collected	...	...	536
(c) A. I. Calves born	...	...	2722
(d) Subsidy given to calves...	...	...	83
(e) Castration performed	...	...	3576
(f) Calf-Rally/Cattle show conducted	...	...	28
(g) No. of animals vaccinated against common disease within Key Village Block	...	...	49814

Four students were sponsored by the Council for undergoing training in B. V. Sc. Course at Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta during the year.

Under the Piggery development programme the pig breeding units at Gandhigram provided breeding stock for extension activities in the form of upgrading deshi pigs.

Under the Fodders Development programme, one State Fodder Demonstration-cum-training centre was set up at Radhakishorenagar under Sadar Sub-Division. Agricultural equipments and fodder seeds for the centre were purchased.

A State Poultry Farm with a capacity of 200 layers was set up at Gandhigram about five miles from Agartala town during the middle of the second plan period. Subsequently, a Poultry Extension Centre with a capacity of 100 layers was set up at Udaipur. During 1961-62 the work relating to the setting up of one Poultry Extension Centre and one Duck Extension Centre with a capacity of 100 layers at Kailashahar was taken up in order to expand sources for supply of breeding material for use in upgrading deshi stock as also providing meat/eggs to the consumers.

A brief resume of the work done under the Poultry development scheme during the year is given below :—

(a)	No. of eggs produced	...	...	144165
(i)	No. of hatching egg procured from outside	...	...	832
(b)	No. of eggs sold for hatching	...	...	745
(c)	No. of eggs used for incubation	...	...	5124
(d)	No. of eggs sold for table purpose	...	...	9342
(e)	No. of day old chicks sold	...	...	Nil
(f)	No. of day old chicks produced	...	...	2619
(g)	No. of breeding stock sold			
	Male	...	...	293
	Female	...	...	345
(h)	No. of stock sold for table	...	...	111
(i)	No. of poultry farmers trained	...	...	8

Under Dairy Development Scheme the work relating to the expansion of existing milk supply was taken up during the year. Preparatory work for setting up one Rural Creamary and Ghee Heating Station was completed. The station will come into being in 1962-63.

Six students were sent to Bangalore for training in India Dairy Development course under National Dairy Research Institute.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

As before Shri I K. Roy continued to function as the Principal Officer, Education Department, Tripura Territorial Council, during the period under report. He was assisted by one Deputy Principal Officer, nine Inspectors, one Special Officer for Pilot Project (free compulsory primary education) and one Rehabilitation Officer (Education).

During 1961-62, 16 Senior Basic Schools and 502 Units of Junior Basic Schools were started. Preliminary work for opening 2 new Higher Secondary schools, one at Teliamura and another at Melagarh was taken up. The work relating to the conversion of 3 Boys' High Schools at Kamalpur, Udaipur and Belonia into Higher Secondary Schools was undertaken. The number of various categories of schools under the Council was as under :—

(a)	Higher Secondary School	...	...	5
(b)	High School	...	...	13
(c)	Junior High & M E. School	...	...	34
(d)	Senior Basic School	..	...	53
(e)	Junior Basic/Basic Primary School	...	...	561
(f)	Primary School	...	...	790
(g)	Tols	...	...	3

The enrolment in the Primary stage was 96071 (62,450 boys and 33,621 girls), in the Middle stage 17,585 (12,411 boys and 5,174 girls), in the Higher Secondary stage 6312 (4,614 boys and 1,698 girls).

The expenditure incurred for running the institutions as well as in implementation of various schemes was Rs. 88,08,023/- under the non-plan schemes and Rs. 21,57,300/- under the plan schemes. The expenditure on non-plan items includes expenditure on direction and inspection as well as scholarships and stipends. The scheme for payment of grant-in-aid to privately managed recognised schools as transferred to the Council, was continued. Recurring grant to 17 Primary schools/Primary Sections attached to Secondary Schools involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,08,173/- and to 24 Secondary Schools involving an expenditure of Rs. 8,18,611/- was sanctioned. 6 Secondary Schools were given capital grant to the extent of Rs. 1,19,625/- and equipment grant to the extent of Rs. 20,000/-.

Stipends ranging from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10/- continued to be granted to 200 students. Book grant ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 25/- was given to 7262 students. The financial aid given on this account involved an expenditure of Rs. 77,743/-.

During the year under report teachers were deputed for training in various courses in institutions both in and outside the Territory. 6 teachers were sent for Basic Education Course—2 in the Central Institute of Education, Delhi and 4 at Biswa Bharati, while 14 were undergoing B. T. Training in West Bengal. Three teachers were sent to Banipur (West Bengal) for training in Physical Education. 217 Primary School Teachers were deputed for Basic training, 13 in Senior Course and 204 in Junior Course at the Basic Training Colleges in the Territory. Two teachers in Orientation Course at Kalyani (West Bengal), one in Audio-Visual Course at Delhi, five in the Short Term Intensive Course of Contents Training at Calcutta, one in Educational and Vocational Guidance at Delhi, two in the Sixth Course training in English at Hyderabad, thirteen in Refresher Course in Basic Education in West Bengal were deputed for training. 50 Primary School teachers were receiving craft training, 23 Hindi training in this Territory. A short training course of teachers on the teaching of English in the primary stage was organised in two Centres, one at Agartala and the other at Kailashahar.

The duration of the course was for 3 weeks. 30 Primary teachers participated at Agartala and 31 at Kailashahar. Two Physical Instructors of Higher Secondary Schools were deputed in the Orientation Course in connection with Physical Education drive (1961-62), organised by the Government of India, held at Gwalior.

During the period under report, a Seminar of all Inspecting staff was organised at Agartala lasting for a period of 6 days. The object of the Seminar was to discuss the various problems on compulsory Primary Education in Tripura. A 5-day-Seminar of Primary and Middle stage school teachers was organised at 5 Centres, viz., Agartala, Udaipur, Belonia, Kailashahar, Kamalpur. About 190 teachers participated. Two Seminars one on "Science" and the other on "Social Studies" for the High/Higher Secondary Schools teachers were held at Agartala for a period of 10 days. Teachers of privately managed aided schools also participated. The object of the Seminar was to discuss ways and means for improving the methods of teaching of the subjects in schools.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Engineering Department of the Council continued to function under the charge of Shri R. C. Banerjee, Principal Officer, Engineering. In the beginning of the year :1961-62, all the Sub-Divisions continued to function under the control of the Principal Officer.

With the appointment of Shri T. R. Chatterjee as Executive Engineer with effect from 16. 6. 61, the charge of the Northern Division consisting of 4 sub-divisions was transferred to him. The Engineering Department was strengthened during the year by the appointment of 5 more Assistant Engineers and 11 Overseers thus bringing the strength of these two categories to 10 and 37 as against 5 and 26.

The statement below gives an account of the volume of work done and the expenditure incurred during the year under report :—

Sl No.	Name of work.	Budget allocation 1961-62	Expenditure during 1961-62
1.	Major works—Buildings Plan.	18,85,900/-	14,71,704/-
2.	Major works—Buildings Non-Plan.	1,75,000/-	1,27,811/-
3.	Major works—Communication-Plan.	25,65,000/-	26,17,201/-
4.	Major works—Buildings Non-Plan.	900/-	815/-
5.	Minor works —Buildings-Plan.	3,86,100/-	3,02,970/-
6.	Minor works—Buildings Non-Plan.	4,00,000/-	3,87,336/-
7.	Minor works—Communication Non-Plan	14,25,000/-	13,17,702/-
8.	Repairs Communication—Non-Plan.	13,90,500/-	15,43,413/-
9.	Repairs buildings—Non-Plan.	4,00,000/-	4,50,601/-
10.	Maintenance of tube-wells, ring-wells etc. transferred from R/R Deptt.	1 50,000/-	1,64,981/-
11.	Maintenance of Embankment Tank etc.	25,000/-	23,415/-
		Rs. 88,03,400/-	Rs. 84,07,949/-

During the period under review, formation work of Major District roads to the extent of 24 miles was completed. 28 R. C. C. and S. P. T. culverts were constructed. Formation work to the extent of 30 miles of village roads was completed and 19 culverts were put in that section.

Construction work of as many as 10 Major buildings was completed during the year. Construction work of 12 new Major buildings was undertaken. More important works among them are the conversion of 3 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools at Kamalpur, Belonia and Udaipur and expansion of 4 Sub-Divisional hospitals.

To meet the persistent demand of the people to link up different places in the interior of the Territory, many Minor roads &

bridges were taken up during the year. The achievement made on this account is given below :—

Nature of works	Water bound macadam	Natural soil Motorable in fair weather	Natural soil Un-motorable
Total length of roads of different categories at the time of transfer.	27 m.	305 m.	245 m.
Total length after the end of financial year 1961-62.	41 m.	485 m.	732 m.

In addition, construction, repairs and maintenance of 431 buildings and quarters of different departments under the Council were also undertaken and completed.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

The Engineering Department was responsible for implementing the Rural Water Supply also. During the year under review 70 tube-wells and 9 R. C. C. wells were sunk and 180 tube-wells and 100 R. C. C. wells were repaired. Work on 50 more tube-wells and 50 R. C. C. wells was in progress at the end of the year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. A. C. Bhattacharjee, Principal Officer, Health Services relinquished the charge of his office on 20th September, 1961. In his place Shri P. K. Chakraborty was appointed with effect from the 20th September, 1961. He was assisted in his work by one Health Officer, one Malaria Officer, one B. C. G. Team Leader, one C. A. S., Grade I for Medical stores and one School Health Officer.

The functions of the Medical Department of the Council may be broadly divided into two parts, viz., (1) Medical and (2) Public Health.

MEDICAL.

Under the control of the Council there are 7 Sub-Divisional hospitals, 10 Primary Health Centres, 97 Allopathic dispensaries, 5 Homeopathic dispensaries and one Ayurvedic dispensary. In addition, there are 2 Itinerant teams 4 Mobile Medical Units, 2 Mobile Eye Units and one Leprosy Unit.

7 Sub-Divisional hospitals each with twenty indoor beds at Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom continued to function satisfactorily. The construction work of the Sub-Divisional hospitals and staff quarters at Melagarh is nearing completion. Construction work of hospital and staff quarters at Amarpur was in progress.

10 Primary Health Centres, one with 10 indoor beds and nine with 6 in-door-beds continued to function during the year. Construction work of 6 more Primary Health Centres was taken up during the year and is making satisfactory progress.

The Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Dispensaries continued to function with one Medical Officer, one compounder and one Attendant each. All the dispensaries were kept open daily in the morning and in the evening to render medical aid and treatment to patients.

The Mobile Leprosy Unit continued to hold periodical camps in rural areas of the Territory to survey the incidence of disease and also to distribute medicine to the lepers.

Two Mobile Eye Units under the charge of 2 Medical Officers held periodical camps in different sub-divisional headquarters by rotation. The number of eye cases treated by these Units was 2089, out of which 98 patients had to be operated on. 4 Mobile Medical Units moved about in various parts of the Territory for the treatment of people in the interior. Each Unit is under the charge of a Medical Officer who is assisted by one Compounder, one Attendant and one Driver for the van.

Besides, the normal medical relief given to the people through the agencies referred to above, emergency medical relief was also arranged to cope with the situations created by natural calamities such as, storm, flood, draught, sudden out-break of diseases, etc. Supply of medicines including antibiotics to all Medical Units was considerably increased in addition to the gifts received from the International Organisation like UNICEF, etc. Manufacture of Ayurvedic medicines locally was arranged under the charge of a qualified Kaviraj. In all 59,037 indoor and 13,82,955 outdoor patients were treated in all the Sub-Divisions during the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Considerable improvement has been made in the Public Health Organisation of the Tripura Territorial Council. From the administrative point of view, the entire Territory has been divided into three regions for supervision of public health works, under the overall supervision and guidance of the Principal Officer, Health Services. One Health Officer with his headquarters at Agartala, looks after the Sadar Sub-Division and two Regional Health Officers—one in the Northern Zone comprising the four Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailashahar and Dharmanagar, and another in the Southern Zone comprising the five sub-divisions of Sonamura, Udai-pur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom are looking after the public health administration of their respective zones under the direct supervision of the Health Officer. There are 14 Sanitary Inspectors out of which number 10 are posted in the 10 Sub-Divisional headquarters and the remaining 4 are attached to 4 primary health centers. Sanitary Inspectors posted in Sub-Divisional headquarters are also functioning as Food Inspectors in addition to their normal duties. 38 Health Assistants and 15 vaccinators have been working throughout the year. 60 season vaccinators are appointed each year during the epidemic seasons i. e. (from November to February) for mass inoculation and vaccination. There is one Inspector of Vaccination who supervises the work of the vaccinators. Collection

of vital statistics and looking after the environmental sanitation are also under the purview of this organisation.

3 School Health Services Units functioned as in previous years in the Central, North and South Zones. 6175 students were examined during the period under report of whom 2750 were found defective.

The Work on National Malaria Eradication Programme was undertaken in accordance with the direction of the Government of India and was extended throughout the Territory.

Implementation of the B. C. G. Vaccination scheme was continued as per plan. During the period under report 28408 persons were Tuberculin tested and 10559 persons B. C. G. vaccinated.

An account of epidemic diseases and inoculation and vaccination work during the year under review is given below :—

(a) Total No. of attacks from Cholera	...	...	4
(b) Total No. of deaths from Cholera	...	...	2
(c) Total No. of attacks from small-pox	...	...	16
(d) Total No. of deaths from small-pox	...	...	5
(e) Total No. of A. C. inoculation	...	...	47103
(f) Total No. of vaccinations.	...	...	285550

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

There are about 19 different tribal communities in Tripura most of whom have been living in the remote and inaccessible parts of the Territory. They lead a simple but hard life and have evolved cultures, economics and distinct dialects of their own. The schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes are, therefore, based on an

understanding and respect for their tradition and appreciation of social, psychological and economic problems facing them.

The population of the Scheduled Tribes in Tripura rose from 2,37,903 in 1951 to 3,61,751 in 1961. Special efforts to improve their conditions and to bring them at par in all walks of life with the general population of the country are being continued since the First Plan period. On various Tribal welfare schemes Rs. 21.03 lakhs were spent during the First Plan period and Rs. 107.50 lakhs during the Second Plan period. A provision of Rs. 130.575 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for welfare schemes relating to Scheduled Tribes. Of this, a sum of Rs. 19.558 lakhs was spent during the year 1961-62.

The development schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are broadly classified under the following headings :—

- (i) Education and Culture,
- (ii) Economic Development, and
- (iii) Health, Housing and other Schemes.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE ;

2 boarding houses, one for the High School at Amarpur and the other for the Senior Basic School at Mirza in Uuaipur were constructed during the year 1961-62. The construction of the remaining 8 boarding houses was taken up and will be completed during 1962-63. 230 students were given book grants and 78 students were paid examination fees. 24 teachers were given awards for learning Tribal languages. Land for starting an Ashram School at Bagafa in Belonia was acquired and construction work was started

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

The important schemes for the economic uplift of the tribal people are the Jumia settlement scheme and the scheme for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers. In addition, there are also schemes for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry

including land improvement, demonstration of better methods of cultivation and encouragement in the formation of cooperative societies for the development of cottage industries.

The provision for the settlement of Jumias during 1961-62 was Rs. 14.62 lakhs. Under this scheme 1184 families of Jumias were settled with financial assistance for the purchase of seeds, implements, bullocks, etc. Six new colonies were set up at the following places :—

- (1) Sonacherra in Amarapur Sub-Division ;
- (2) Gaburcherra in Belonia Sub-Division ;
- (3) East Pilak in Belonia Sub-Division ;
- (4) Balarambari in Kamalpur Sub-Division ;
- (5) Mendhihour in Kamalpur Sub-Division ;
- (6) Dalapatipara in Amarapur Sub-Division ;

During the year 211 families of landless labourers were settled on about 5 acres of land each. Each family was given financial assistance of Rs. 300/- for the purchase of bullocks and for meeting partial cost of reclamation of land,

32 acres of land were terraced. Contour bunding of 10 acres of land was undertaken. One model Orchard-cum-Nursery at Lalcherra and one Demonstration Farm at Jagabandhupara colony were established. 20,000 pine apple suckers. 1,000 lemon plants and 84 lbs. of cashewnut seeds were distributed to the tribals,

Under the Industrial programme, 27 trainees were given stipends for learning various crafts. Construction of 2 training centres one at Rambabu Bari in Amarapur and the other at Dasda in Dharmanagar neared completion.

Under the programme of Cooperation, 5 Purchase and Sales Societies were converted into Service Cooperative Societies. 5 new Service Cooperative Societies were formed and 5 Grain Banks were set up

Financial assistance was given in needy cases for carrying tribal patients to the nearest hospitals. 64 T. B. patients were given grants for treatment. 16 Tribal girls were trained as Dais.

Construction of 5 masonry wells started during 1960-61 was completed and 5 wells repaired, 100 families residing in the colonies were paid subsidy for renovation of their houses.

A sum of Rs. 3,88 lakhs was spent for the construction of link and internal roads with culverts in the tribal areas during the year.

SCHEDULED CASTES :

The population of Scheduled Castes in Tripura went up from 40,457 in 1951 to 1,18,739 in 1961. Untouchability does not exist in the Territory in the form in which it exists in other parts of the country. Under the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 4.425 lakhs has been made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The schemes taken up during 1961-62 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes are mainly for their education and economic development. The total expenditure on these schemes was Rs. 0,606 lakh

EDUCATION :

Under this scheme tuition fees of all Scheduled Caste students reading in recognised non-Government secondary schools were reimbursed. Book grants and examination fees were also given to them. 401 students belonging to Scheduled Castes received benefits under these schemes during the year.

ECONOMIC UP-LIFT :

With a view to improving their economic condition 66 families of landless labourers were given settlement of land. They were also paid financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 300/- per family. Total expenditure during 1961-62 was Rs. 0.198 lakh.

68 persons received training in various crafts at the various Industrial Institutes. An amount of Rs. 0·105 lakh was paid to them as stipend.

Under the Housing Scheme an amount of Rs. 300/- per family of Scheduled Castes was given as financial assistance to needy persons for the renovation of their houses. 60 families of Scheduled Castes received benefits under this scheme during the year under review.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The designation of the post of Divisional Forest Officer was changed to that of Chief Forest Officer from the 6th March, 1962 and the post classified as Class—I. Shri N. C. Bhattacharjee, Chief Forest Officer, continued to function as the Head of the Department with headquarters at Agartala. He was assisted by three Sub-Divisional Forest Officers in charge of 3 Sub-Divisions and one Assistant Conservator of Forests who remained responsible for the implementation of the scheme relating to the demarcation of boundary and constitution of reserved forests. Two more posts of Assistant Conservators of Forests were created under the plan schemes and filled up during the year.

There were in all 11 Ranges, 71 Beats, 15 Sub-Beats including check posts and 8 patrol parties during the year under report.

RESERVED AND PROTECTED FOREST :

Prior to integration, Reserved Forests covered 1,020 sq. miles out of the total area of the Territory of 4,116 sq. miles. During the year under report an area of 712·31 sq. miles was declared as Reserved Forests. Notification for declaring a further area of 576·93 sq. miles under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act was also issued during the

year. Proclamations under Section 6 of the I. F. A. in Bengali were issued by the respective Forest Settlement Officers during the year which cover an area of 190.59 sq. miles.

DEMARCATATION OF BOUNDARY :

The following work was done in connection with the demarcation of boundary during the year under report :

(i) Plotting of all maps of areas demarcated and surveyed during the year 1960-61 and arrangements for maintaining the records of field works were completed.

(ii) An area of 246.43 miles was surveyed and demarcated during the year.

(iii) 3340 R. C. Posts were manufactured.

(iv) 3,459 R. C. Posts were fixed on the boundary lines during the year in the following Reserved Forests :-

(1)	Baramura-Deotamura R. F. Block I ...	592 Nos.
(2)	Baramura-Deotamura R. F. Block II...	473 ,,
(3)	Kulai Extension R. F.	355 ,,
(4)	Garjee R. F. Int. Blocks ...	266 ,,
(5)	North Sonamura R. F. ...	1673 ,,
(6)	Radhakishorepur ...	100 ,,
		<hr/>
		3,459 Nos.
		<hr/>

FOREST POLICY :

There was no remarkable change in the forest policy except that the Administration took serious notice of the heavy destruction of forests caused by unauthorised breaking up of forest lands for cultivation as well as for construction of dwelling houses more particularly by unauthorised Pakistani infiltrators.

FOREST SETTLEMENT :

During the year under review, 33 Tribal Jhumia families were rehabilitated at Sonaichari in Chandrapur R.F. as forest villagers and lands for construction of homestead and for cultivation purposes was allotted to them in 400 hectares. First instalment of monetary grant @ Rs. 300/- per family was also paid to those families. 8 landless Jhumia families were absorbed as forest villagers in Longthorai R. F. and they were given the first instalment of monetary grant.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS :

During the year under report construction of the following roads was taken up :-

(i)	Kakri-Manaipathar Road including construction of Semi-permanent bridges.	...	...	3 miles 1 furlong.
(ii)	12' wide Jeep feeder road Abhoya-Kakri via Manaipathar.	...	...	4 miles.
(iii)	12' wide Jeep feeder road Abhoya-Rangamura.	...	...	5 miles 6 furlongs.
				<hr/>
				Total : 12 miles 7 furlongs.
				<hr/>

The forest roads constructed earlier were also maintained. Total expenditure incurred on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 0.438 lakh.

AFFORESTATION :

During the year under report an area of 1,632 acres of plantation was created under the Economic Plantations Scheme. Preliminary work in respect of plantation to be done in the year 1962-63 was also taken up. Total expenditure incurred in connection with afforestation was Rs 2.318 lakhs. 700 acres of degraded forest areas were rehabilitated with different species during the year under report at a total

cost of Rs. 0·776 lakh. Further, 50 acres were taken up under Minor Forest Produce Scheme during the year at a cost of Rs. 0·195 lakh where bamboo, cane, sarpagandha, coffee, etc. species were raised.

SOIL CONSERVATION :

210 acres of old Jhum area was planted during the year at a cost of Rs. 0·620 lakh with cash crops like Cashewnut, Orange etc.

360 ares of denuded hilly areas were also afforested under Soil Conservation Scheme with various species at a total cost of Rs. 0·666 lakh.

In the training sphere, one Ranger was trained during the year in Soil Conservation Assistants Course.

SINKING OF TUBEWELLS ETC :

9 Tubewells were sunk during the year one each in the following stations.

- (i) Rajamura.
- (ii) Taidu.
- (iii) Hachupara.
- (iv) D.F.O's Office Compound at Udaipur.
- (v) Kakulia Soil Conservation Centre.
- (vi) Manoo Forest Village.
- (vii) Garjee.
- (viii) Sepahijala.
- (ix) Bagabasha.

4 Ringwells at Charilam, Matinagar, Kailashahar and Pecharthal were constructed. 2 tanks one at Sonamura and the other at Udaipur were reexcavated.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS :

Due to vigorous patrolling, the following cases of Forest offences were detected :—

a).	No. of cases detected	...	...	...	2,031 Nos.
b).	No. of persons involved	}	...	...	2,836 „
	Tribals— 560				
	Non-Tribals— 2,276				
c).	Disposal during the year by Court	...	...	...	100 „
d).	Departmental adjudication	...	...	...	680 „
e).	Pending at the close of this year.	...	...	...	1,251 „

EXPLOITATION OF FOREST RESOURCES :

There is no arrangement for departmental extraction of timber and other forest produce. Forest produce is generally exploited by the public and by the traders and contractors with forest permits. Sale of plantation coupes and coupes of windfallen trees and other trees available silviculturally were also arranged during the year under review. An account of the major and minor forest produce exploited from the forests of Tripura during the year is given below :—

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCE :

Timber...	...	...	1,94,720.607 cubic Metre.
Firewood & Charcoal...	...	...	33,057.622 Metric tonnes.

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE :

Bamboo	...	...	83,18,259 Nos.
Thatch	...	...	35,563 bundles.
Sand	...	...	1,29,235.200 cubic Metres.

FREE GRANT :

House & Bamboo fencing post	...	4,47,300 Nos
Bamboo	... ..	86,40,169 „
Firewood	. ...	25,832.537 metric tonnes.
Thatch	... .	3,70,470 blds.
Cane	...	43,620 Nos.
Ordinary timber for plough etc.	...	704.7536 cubic metres.

REVENUE :

The revenue derived from the forest produce under different heads including grazing during the year under report is as indicated below :—

Timber	.. ...	5,16,621.74 nP.
Firewood and Charcoal	...	97,368.10 nP.
Bamboo	... .	92,598.88 nP.
Other Forest Produce	... ..	31,206.31 nP.
Fines and forfeiture	... ..	11,561.41 nP.
Other sources	... ..	1,27,823.16 nP.
		<u>8,77,179.60 nP.</u>

EXPENDITURE :

The expenditure incurred under different heads during 1961-62 is given below :—

Non-Plan—E. 1(1)—Pay of Officers	...	Rs. 51,115.55 nP
E. 1(2)—Pay of Establishment		Rs. 4,52,498.61 nP
E. 1(3)—Allowance & Honoraria etc.	...	Rs. 2,00,620.00 nP
E. 1(4)—Other Charges	...	Rs. 2,53,267.75 nP
		<u>Rs. 9,57,501.91 nP</u>
Plan—E. 1(4)—Other Charges (plan)		Rs. 8,32,881.10 nP
		<u>Rs. 17,90,383.01 nP</u>

TRAINING :

Diploma Course : One student selected during 1960-61 for training in diploma course (1960-62) by the U. P. S. C. was continuing his studies during the year and one officer who completed training joined as Sub-Divisional Forest Officer in October, 1961.

RANGERS COURSE :

One student who was sent for training in Rangers Course during the year 1959-61 completed his training successfully and joined duty as Ranger. Three Foresters who were sent for training in Rangers Course in the year 1960 continued their studies. Four more persons were selected for training in this course and sent to Dehra Dun.

FORESTERS COURSE :

Seven Foresters Grade-II who were under training in various places outside the Territory returned after successful completion of their training. Eight Foresters were sent for training during the year, six to Dew Hill, West Bengal and two to Jhalukabari, Assam.

FOREST GUARDS :

25 Forest Guards were trained in the session of July—December, 1961 in the Forest Guard School set up at Sepahijala, Sadar. Second batch of 26 Forest Guards was under training in the January—June, 1962 session.

One Ranger who was sent for training in Soil Conservation Assistants Course at Ootacamund completed his training successfully and joined duty.

REWARD & PUNISHMENT :

No reward was given during the year to any member of the staff.

PUNISHMENT :

Two Foresters and two Forest Guards were removed from service. Minor penalties were imposed on seven Foresters and twelve

Forest Guards for various acts of negligence. One Forester was reduced to a lower rank.

PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE :

Wild life week was observed during the first week of October, 1961 and the people in general were apprised of the utility of preserving wild life by holding meetings in different places and through posters and pamphlets.

3 deer, 1 Sambar and 2 tigers were killed during the year without authority for which legal action was taken.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

(FOOD)

Tripura is not self-sufficient in food grains due to her rugged topographical condition, non-availability of sufficient cultivable land and artificial rise in population. In order to supplement the needs of the people, the Administration has to depend upon supplies of foodgrains every year from the Central Government Stock located at different places in the Eastern Region e.g. Calcutta, Gauhati, Hojai, etc. During the year 1961-62, the Central Government allotted 13,600 metric tonnes of rice and 800 metric tonnes of wheat for this Territory. Out of this allotment, 11,100 metric tonnes of rice and 800 metric tonnes of wheat were booked during the year. Approximately 9525·927 metric tonnes of rice and 840·98 M. T of wheat were received during the year out of the previous and current years' allotments. There were 21 storing centres in the Territory where all the centrally procured and locally purchased foodgrains were stored.

2. LOCAL PURCHASE OF FOOD GRAINS :

During the harvesting season, a campaign for local procurement was made with a view to (i) stock-piling the foodgrains to the

maximum extent and (ii) maintaining a reasonable price structure in the Territory. There was a plan to purchase 1000 metric tonnes of foodgrains (rice and paddy) including the crop of Ziratias at rates varying from Rs. 34·83 to Rs. 42·87 per 100 kg. for rice or corresponding price for paddy. The procurement of foodgrains was made through appointed agents. Co-operative Societies of repute and of good financial position were, where available, selected for this purpose. The target could not be fully achieved as the open market price exceeded the ceiling fixed for procurement. However, 45·690 metric tonnes of rice and 142·799 metric tonnes of paddy were purchased on Government account. The stock was released at a fixed price through fair price shops in deficit areas during the lean season.

3. STORAGE :

All the Centrally and locally procured foodgrains were properly stored in different Government godowns in Tripura under the care and constant supervision of store keepers. Local inspections of foodgrains were carried out from time to time by technical personnel with a view to examining the condition of foodgrains. The foodgrains were also chemically treated at regular intervals in order to protect them from insects.

4. DISTRIBUTION :

Transport problem in Tripura is very acute partly due to insufficient number of motorable roads and partly on account of shortage of good transport vehicles. Particularly during monsoon it becomes very difficult to transport foodgrains in between different godowns connected by cross country kutchha roads. The Administration, however, managed to maintain supplies throughout the Territory all the year round.

It was the policy of the Administration to open fair price shops in places where market price of rice rose to more than Rs. 25/- per maund. In early part of the year, a programme for proposed shops

was drawn up and preliminary formalities were completed. Keeping in view the trend of market price in different areas, as many as 95 fair price shops were opened. Immediately after the harvest of Aush crop, 22 Fair Price Shops were closed down. In the peak period about 3,87,682 persons were covered under informal rationing.

The total off-take from fair price shops during the year was as follows :—

Rice.	...	...	15,789·203 M.T.
Paddy.	...	...	1,386·485 "
Wheat.	...	...	744·785 "

The issue price of Govt. foodgrains was Rs. 48·23 nP. per 100 kg. for rice, Rs. 42·87 nP. per 100 kg. for wheat and Rs. 27·11 nP. per 100 kg. for paddy. The scale of ration was 2 seers of rice and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of wheat per week per adult and half of this quantity per child. Due to supply of foodgrains through fair price shops the average monthly price of rice per maund in the open market registered as follows :—

April, 1961	...	...	Rs. 22·84 nP.
May, 1961	...	...	Rs. 23·86 ,,
June, 1961	...	...	Rs. 26·04 ,,
July, 1961	...	...	Rs. 26·33 ,,
August, 1961	...	...	Rs. 25·56 ,,
September, 1961	...	...	Rs. 25·23 ,,
October, 1961	...	...	Rs. 24·46 ,,
November, 1961	...	...	Rs. 25·14 ,,
December, 1961	...	...	Rs. 21·72 ,,
January, 1962	...	...	Rs. 22·05 ,,
February, 1962	...	...	Rs. 22·35 ,,
March, 1962	...	...	Rs. 24·23 ,,

With the opening of a new storing centre at Ampinagar, the total number of storing centres came to 21 during the year under review.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GODOWNS :

Construction of 1 godown at each of the following places was undertaken during the year :—

- (i) Dharmanagar.
- (ii) Damcherra.
- (iii) Raima.
- (iv) Gandacherra.
- (v) Udaipur.
- (vi) Belonia.
- (vii) Sabroom.
- (viii) Gorakapa.

The capacity of each of these godowns will range from 4,000 to 10,000 maunds.

During the year, the following orders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 were in force in Tripura in order to control the business activities relating to foodgrains and to ensure proper distribution :—

- (i) Tripura Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958.
- (ii) Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2 order 1959), as amended.
- (iii) Tripura Foodgrains Distribution Control Order, 1958.
- (iv) Tripura Foodgrains Requisition Order, 1960.

- (v) Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958.

Besides these, Rice Milling Industries (Regulation) Act, 1958 (21 of 1958) was also in force.

The following statement gives in brief an idea of the food position during 1961-62 :-

- (i) Allotment of Foodgrains from Central Govt. Stock during 1961-62 :
- | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-------------|
| Rice. | ... | ... | 13,600 M.T. |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 800 M.T. |
- (ii) Total quantity booked during 1961-62 —
- | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-------------|
| Rice. | ... | ... | 11,100 M.T. |
| Wheat. | ... | ... | 800 M.T. |
- (iii) Procurement of rice and paddy in Tripura during 1961-62.
- | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Rice. | ... | ... | 45·690 M.T. |
| Paddy. | ... | ... | 142·799 M.T. |
- (iv) Number of Fair Price Shops in operation as on 31. 3. 62— 56
- (v) Total off-take during 1961-62 :
- | | | | |
|--------|------|------|-----------------|
| Rice. | ... | ... | 15,789·203 M.T. |
| Paddy. | ... | ... | 1,386·485 M.T. |
| Wheat. | .... | .... | 744·785 M.T. |
- (vi) Population covered as on 31. 3. 62— 2,55,303
- (vii) Average market price of rice in Tripura during 1961-62 : Rs. 24·19 nP.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The responsibility of maintaining regular supplies of various essential commodities including building material is entrusted to the District Magistrate & Collector. In the discharge of his duties, he is assisted by the Controller of Supplies.

Due to its peculiar geographical position and acute transport difficulties, procurement of essential commodities normally required for consumption in Tripura always presents difficulties. Bottleneck at every step in the movements of goods from outside Tripura is a regular feature. With a view to maintaining easy flow of movements of essential commodities in order to cater to the needs of people, the Civil Supplies Section is required to take all necessary steps by pursuing movement with the transport authorities, suppliers and various other offices and Departments of the Government of India. The Civil Supplies Department does not enter into any trade directly but renders all possible help to keep the supply position satisfactory by regulating the trade, issue of licences, permits, authorisations, etc. and by taking up problems relating to transport difficulties at Govt. level. Trade and Commerce in textiles, Cement, iron and steel, coal and various other essential commodities is, therefore, in a great measure controlled by this organisation. Constant watch over the regular supplies of petroleum products is also being kept by this organisation.

Supply position of cement, iron and steel and coal was not satisfactory. So far as supplies of cement and iron and steel were concerned, the allotments for Tripura for the year 1961-62 made by the Government of India fell short of requirements.

Our total requirement for G. C. I. sheets was 4978 M. Tonnes. As against this, an allotment of 1552.00 M. Tonnes only was made. Out of the outstanding balance relating to the year 1961-62 and

previous years' allotment, 1139 M. T. of G. C. I. sheets were received. Against a total requirement of 26,720 M. Tons of cement, Government of India allocated 17400 M. Tonnes. Only 2200 M. Tonnes were received for public consumption during the year. Transport of goods to this Territory was affected due to short supply of railway wagons. G. C. I. sheets are in great demand in Tripura in the absence of adequate availability of alternative modern roofing material and the high price of temporary roofing materials.

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